A A GOLENA, I Court of Pleas and Quarter Sea-Corners. | Fight, July Term A. D., 1863.

Petition for a division of slaves.

No to the satisfaction of the Court, that South and wife, Celia J. Smith, the decause, reside beyond the limits of this rive, on motion, ordered by the Court, that they were pursued. The fact simply is, fendants of the filing of this petir the petition the same will be taken pro JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. [Pc 1:dv. \$17.50] 258 It 40.51*

to turchase a good article, will find attiges to call at the firm of EASTe liver, S. C., where they keep on hand they will sell at low figur s. or getting the Ealt up to the Rairoad EASTERS & CO., Little River, B. C.

House, copy to amount of \$10.

while and some 1500 acres of LAND g few miles from the mouth er, and is approachable by ves the West Indies and to other The pond and power is one lower part of the State, beording ample power for any and inexhaustible. A suffi-Fally river to keep a Saw or fally or filty years. The grits of corn and must continue to as a good body of rich marsh caltivation. The pend flows arrest of good rice land, the h land, the balance formerly ed very rich. The pond flows the above named quantity may all be cres of the up land is timbered and pretty well adapted to nuts. The balance of the at and neatly fitted up a set of thousand cords of wood buying such property, had best gaged in the pursuit. ished for or expected.

he for themselves. It my health was JNO. MERCER.

those of absolute, uncord tional

the part of our administration | good."-Jeremiah, xxiii. unt for the defensive, or at least inactive position

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 19. > CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. < NO. 49.

For the Journal

Editor Wilmington Journal : -Your informant would make it appear that the 59th was at a certain "fork," with a battery, and that it withdrew upon the approach of the Raiders. Thi is a mistake-when the enemy reached this "fork." the 50th and two pieces of artillery, (not a battery) were at Haddock's Cross Roads, nine miles distant towards Green-

ville, looking for the raiders to return in that direction. There was not even one gun at this "fork." Immediately upon receiving information that the raiders were going by way of this "fork," (which is the Birney Place) the 50th started in pursuit. On its arrival at this place the Yar keen were at least four hours ahead. How then could the regiment withdraw in front of the

eremy, on their own road?

The regiment, altho' exhausted with continuous marching, followed the raiders, who took the Swift Creek Village road, and not the Screet's Ferry road as your informant believes. When the raiders reached Swift Creek Village, they ev-

proceed to find the bridge rebuilt, but being disappointed in this, they then went down the Creek, about six miles, to S reet's Ferry on Neuse River.
At this village, five Yankees swam their horses across e creek, conveying to Newbern intelligence of the return of their cavalry, and no doubt informing their friends that

The fact simply is, that Gen. Potter went down to Street's Ferry only because he found the bridge at the village still undinished; he had brought from Newbern on the Saturday as they appear at the next term of this previous an infantry force for the purpose of rebuilding this bridge, but they retired on the next day, without do-

His " ordering an advance down the longest road to Street's Ferry," occurred fifteen mules below the "fork," spoken of by your informant, and only then when it was asert good that the bridge had not been rebuilt. As for "our booming away in the (Yankee) rear," that of course does not apply to the 53th. It is a matter of regret to us that we could not get near enough for any such

It takes little ca'culation to show that this would be out of the question, when the Yankees were mounted, terribly rightened, anxious to get to a safe place, with four hours the start, and the infantry, broken down with fatigue, heat and tunger.
It is proper to state here that four Companies of the 50th

regiment had been le't at different places on the roads, in compliance with the suggestions of an officer in whose judgment and knowledge of the country the commander of the regiment has every confidence.

To Street's Ferry this portion of the 50th regiment followed the Yankees, arriving at 9:30 p m, but from the excessively hard march, containing not more than seventy men.

daylight the next morning, with the assistance of the cavalry and artillery.
At midnight two Lieutenants of cavalry on picket report ed Steamers at the landing.

The total force on our side amounted to less than two hurdred and fitty men. Major Kennedy's cavalry, about seventy-five; Major Claiborne's cavalry, he said, about

Arrangements were made for attacking the enemy at

fity, and of the 50th about seventy five; there were also a iew men of Major Whitford Battalien. From the best information we could get, the enemy num-In view of these circumstances, we thought it better to The Yankees began to leave (most of them ferried across

Of this fact there is the best evidence, as I have been This is a plain statement of the part taken by the 50th regiment in the Tarboro raid, each particular of which can be substantiated by the testimony of officers and men, not only of this regiment, but of the different detachments en-

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register. What will Decide the Fate of the Scuthern Con-

federacy. We beseech the general reader to give ten minutes time to the subjoined reflections. Then, if the suggespass them by, but if they contai important truths, heed them-act upon them.

We are at war with a people eminently infilel-infi del to the moral obligations enjoined by Christianityinfidel to the principles which underlie and bind society together-infidel to the laws of order and subordination, and infidel to the faith of solemn compacts, and the usages of all Christian and civil zed nations. The lust of power, of dominion and of plunder are the sole moneighborhoose to hold a meeting tives which form any bond of union among themselves. The salt has lost its savor and the Northern mass is the Standard. The morally one of rottenness and putrescence. Moral jusng people and will do | tice has in reserve the awful punishments due to their utter apostacy from the principles of manhood, patriotism and Christianity, and their day of reckoning and fearful retribution will as surely come as there is a

moral government over this world. That people is to us now the scourge of God, and we are suffering nationally for our own departures in practice, as a people, from the paths of duty and the tened, we shall be relieved and rise from this ordeal exalted and purified, although we may not now be able to perceive the processes or the progress of the work of

While, as a people, we hold the great truths of religion, morals and government in something like their proper original purity-while we have not run mad fanatical, revolutionary and infidel errors, while communism, agrarianism, free-love-ism, woman's rights heresies, bald and anti-Christian theories, and the many forms of errors and vice, symptomatic of radical moral decay, have not taken root, nor deformed the social fate military-into contempt with | bric with us, as they have for many years with our enexcite an antagonism against | emiss; the question still arises, whether we are not, as a people, practically infidel, nearly as much as our foes? | found paying two, three or four dollars for a watermel-It is a solemn inquiry, and we must deal honestly with ourselves, and answer it at our peril. Was the worship of money really more prevalent at the North than with us? Had not the greed of money-getting eaten is it, then, that more than one half of the male population, by all indications, would rather sell their country, a vulger military tyranny is direct- and barter their civil liberties, than surrender, or even my-to cut the sinews endanger, their property? How is it that not more deracy an easy prey than one-twentieth part of the male population of We do not keep as full an as- the South can be induced to take up arms and present fashion.

The south can be induced to take up arms and present fashion.

The south can be induced to take up arms and present fashion. reason, ask that paper to "be; not more than one-thirtieth part of the entire population are attendants upon any form of stated Christian worship on the Sabbath day? How is it might do all this, but we know that the most shocking profanity perades the land like uscle s. The Standard has not a postilence? Can you stand in a hotel, or on the street, antly nor without a just idea of the or in the cars, or on a boat, in the army, or out of the Perhaps it has done them the more army, with men, or with boys, with whites, or with negroes, with officers, civil or military, or with privates, civic or martial, anywhere, under any circumstances, in city or in country, for five minutes, and not hear the most useless, unnecessary, unprovoked, uncided for profanation of the name of the Aimighty God? This, too, by a people fighting for high and holy principles, and appealing to that same justly incensed God for aid and

practically as wicked, as godless (not as mean) as the Yankee infidel robbers? Do we, in fact, believe in the y offer of ours. The holding Bible? Answer! Do you believe it? Be bonest is only exciting false with yourself! Do our people really believe in that igies, providing for future dis- system of revealed truth? Do they believe God has conditions, is simply paving the sings, or the ills, sufferings and desolations experienced encircling the whole district of East Tennessee, but not the enemy with the spirit or resistance heretofore exhibitions. anything to do with the fortunes, the peace, the blesby States-by nations? If they really do believe, and are not infidel, like the Yankees, we beg to call attention to the following passages, which announce the principles upon which the Divine administration pro-

ceeds to deal with all nations. "Then I went down to the potter's house, and behold he wrought a work on the wheels (of frames.) -And the vessel that he made was marred as clay in the hands of the potter; so he returned and made it another vessel as seemed as good to the potter to make Then the word of the Lord came to me saying: O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter?

saith the Lord. Behold, as the clay is in the potter's hands, so are ye in mine hand, O house of Israel! " At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull re is every appearance of its turning down, and to destroy it; if that nation against whom I have pronounced turn from their evil I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them.

sight, that it obey my voice, then I will repent of the good wherewith I said I would benefit them! Now, therefore, speak to the men of Judah * *

saying: Thus saith the Lord: Behold, I frame evil this purely statistical paper. against you: * * return ye now every one from oast and in the Southwest. It is possible that his evil ways, and make your ways and your doings

Now, Jehovah will not be mocked. He is the head says: and sovereign of nations and kingdoms. He will be we get cheering accounts from all parts of the State.

The people everywhere are showing, by their actions erre !. We mently make these remarks as surmises. We of the Confederate States has set apart the 21st of Au- and their words, that "there is life in the old land yet." gust as a day on which we are invited as a people, to humble ourselves before the Majesty of Heaven. If the formed, and the tone of public opinion has the dear old | was made about 7 o'clock in overwhelf sing force. On

Your yesterday's paper contains a statement in regard their hearts, confess their manifold and grievous sins abundant harvest, nel desperandum mortalibus is the to the Yankee raid to Tarboro', in which there are some and humbly petition Almighty God to remove this fear-motto floating over every home and hamlet in the land. upon our soil until the first day of October!

But if they will not believe-if they will provoke braced to meet the terrible issue of the approaching God and dare his vengeance, and offer only a case for campaign. judicial punishment, and not one for merciful interposition, who, O! who can tell how long these mournful as she the struggle for independence will soon be crownevents shall spread grief and bitterness over the land! ed with success The invisible lays his hands upon armies and they are stayed, held back, paralyzed, panic-stricken, defeated, scattered and demoralized! The rains, the storms, the floods, the frost, the pestilence, are his ready agents !--The hearts of kings and great rulers are in His hands; He controls the springs of human action, and all Europe would rise up and say, "this bloodshed shall

cease—the South shall be a nationality! In ten thousand ways God can give us peace, or prostrate ne with disaster and rain He will save us if we will permit Him to do so.

GRAY HAIRS. Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican. North Carolina Deserters.
GRAYSON COURT HOUSE, VA.

August 17th, 1863. MESSES. EDITORS : - Every tew days we hear of deserters, mostly from Lee's army, passing through this county, making their way to their homes in Western North Carolina. They first make for the Blue Ridge and follow it, crossing the James sometimes above and at other times below the Balcony Falls, near the mou h of Hunting Creek. In their route they avoid the gunboats, was also captured by Lieut. Wood. villages and main roads as much as possible, but when

A few weeks ago a party of fifteen passed through with, according to military law. this place, having their arms, cartridge boxes and canteens, and on the day before yesterday, the 15th, a party of seventeen, armed and equipped in like manner, passed on, saying they were from Ashe county, North Cerolina, and belonged to Capt. Waags' company of the 26th or 27th North Carolina Regiment. Captain Wang they said was killed at Gettysburg. A lady of the neighborhood told them that she had a son in the army, and asked them whether they knew him, and if so, where he was. They said they knew nothing of him, but that unless she wished him to starve to death she had best try to get him out of the army.

These men all say they are going back to the army, but they lie-not one of them, in my opinion intends to return. They have their arms with them, intending to fight their way home, and once there, nothing but a robbed of every dollar. The loss at Lawrence amounts to military force will or can send them back to their com-

A young gentleman of this place, who was severely wounded in the first battle of Manassas and discharged from service, has just returned from a visit to his friends, in Wilkes county, N. C., and informs me that the home are perhaps not more than one hundred true Southern men in the county, and that the deserters and conscripts who are lurking about home, number about five hundred, who, together with the citizens, are giving public notice of PEACE MEETINGS to be held at various points. This is a very bad state of things and some stringent and prompt measures should be taken to arrest the deserters, and suppress those traitorous meetings.

Holden's paper, the "Standard," is in my opinion the moving cause of much of this evil.

> From the Philadelphia Press Emerson Etheridge.

MEMPHIS, July 15 .- It will be remembered that Emerson Etheridge is one of the most noted politicians in this State, and, as a stump speaker, he has but few superiors among the Tennesseeans. In consideration of these qualities the committee invested with the power to invite speakers to the 6th of June celebration in this plied to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Tomeny, to the effect t'at the meeting and its objects were humup his short-comings, political and social, to the public ry came up to their assistance, when our men retired. gaze, in anything but commendatory language to Mr. E. Mr. Tomeny has received the following reply:

NEW YORK, June 25.—Tomeny: You are a contemptible little puppy. The day will come when you will crawl in your hole and pull in the hole after you. You are "cutting a figure" about Memphis now, but will be called to account. You are an unprincipled scamp! You have the impudence to talk about the 'galling tyranny'' you were under before the damned Abolitionists (like yourself) took Memphis. The people there knew nothing of oppression and "tyranny until the "Northern vandals" occupied the place .-Your patriotism is measured by dollars and cents .-How much did you make on sngar? Oh, you scamp

I would like to get a fair chance at you. E. ETHERIDGE.

The Purchasers, says the Sentinel, are wholly to blame for the prices demanded for some articles. What right has a man to complain of forty dollars for a barrel of flour, and ful the air with his denunciations of those who take advantage of his necessities, if he is on? Nobody makes him do that. The melon is not a necessity. It, in fact, counts him nothing; for, after eating it, he wants his dinner all the same. Why not let the thing alone, sooner than pay such prices? If we out the heart of public virtue to a fearful extent? How acknowledge such a standard of prices, where we are under no necessity to do so, we stop our mouths when the speculators have us in their power.

Many a man is throwing away money now which he will sadly want hereafter. It is a great mistake to indulge in expensive habit, just because it may be the

THE MILITARY SITUATION OF CHATTANOGGA .- MIL itary men, fully acquainted with the location and surroundings of Chattanooga, have progounced that point the strongest in the Contederate Stat s. General Floyd while passing through that city on his retreat from Middie Tennessee in 1862, is reported to have said that 10,000 men could hold the country from Bridgeport to Chattanooga against 80,000. Similar opinions have been expressed by the most experienced engineers in fence. His base is supported by the rich and grain growing States of Alabama and Georgia; the location is one of the healthiest on the Western continent; his commissariat is said to be ample; he has an army of veteran soldiers and the assistance of the ablest Generals in the Confederacy. His adversary, in order to attack him, must leave his base some 350 miles in his rear; cross, first, a plain of 150 miles, made desolate by the two contending armies in the early spring; then a | copation of Confederate territory is regarded as evidences succession of black-jack ridges, producing nothing but gooseberries and persimmons; then the Cumberland and attempt to subjugate the South, if the people of the chain of mountains; then Wallen's Ridge, an elevation | Confederate States stand firm and meet the aggressions of sufficiently near Chattanooga to be used advantageous. ted. ly by a besieging army; and then, in the last place, a broad and deep river presents itself as a barrier. Such being the "situation," we have no fears from the army of Gen. Rosecranz.

The total emigration of natives of Ireland within the first six months of 1863 -that is, up to 30th of Junewas greater by nearly one half than the total emigration for the entire year 1861, and by a third than the entire year 1862. There have left Ireland this year already 68,136 persons, whereas in 1862 only 49,680 left up to the last day of December; in 1861, 36 232 and in 1860 60,835. The destination of the emigrant Irish for 1863 is set down as the United States in by far the greater proportion, 56,554 individuals have left for that country, and the rest principally for Australia. The emigration of Irish for the United States last year being only 33,521 in all, and for 1861, 23,209, the latter figure may be taken as the normal emigration, no excep-"And at what instant it shall speak corncerning a tional demand for "laborers" in the United States being kingdom, to build and to plant it; it it do evil in my in operation in 1861. It would therefore appear that since January last natives of Ireland have been leaving fixed by his troops and his superiors. The Northern people for the States at the rate of nearly ton thousand a demand the unter destruction of Charleston. month, with what views the public are not informed by

men and children-convene in solemn assemblies, bow a kind Providence having blessed the country with erate, with no unusual incidents. mistakes as to the part taken therein by the 50th regiment, ful scourge of war from us, the war would not continue The few weak kneed traitors are hiding their diminished heads, and the great heart of the people is being

Mississippi is all right. If other S ates do as well

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL. R. ports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

DEATH OF GEN. FLOYD-ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- SUPPLY STEAMER CAPTURED - DESTRUCTION

OF LARENC , KANSAS-NORTHERN NEWS, &c. RICHMOND, Aug. 26th 1863. A telegram from Abingdon announces the death at that place this morning of Gen. Jno. B. Floyd, Ex-G vernor of

Virginia, and Secretary of War under Buchanan's adminisand Reliance, arrived here to-day. Their guard reports

fen de erters from the army of Northern Virginia, cap in squads of fifteen or twenty they are not so sby of public view.

They will be promptly dealt to the city this morning. They will be promptly dealt to the city this morning. They will be promptly dealt to the city this morning.

Judge Ould has returned from City Point. He submitted or not. a proposition relative to the exchange of prisoners, which the Yankee Commissioner declined to accede to until he had consulted the authorities at Washington.

Northern dates of the 25th inst., have been received. A telegram from Leavenworth, Aug. 22nd, gives an account of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell's giterrillas. It says that about one hundred and eighty ciinstantly in their own houses, and others were shot down liam M. Parsley was called to preside over the meeting, and they ran through the streets in their night clothes. tizens were killed and wounded. The majority were killed Among the prominent citizens killed were Gen. Calmer, Mayor of the city, Dr. Griswold, Judge Carpenter and Rev. Mr. Snider. Gen. Jim Lane escaped. Two Banks were two millions of dollars. Quantrell is now retreating towards Misscuri, burning and laying waste everything in his

The Baltimore American's summary of its correspondence from Charleston, August 18th, gives the Yankee version of the bembardment of Fort Sumter to that date .people of that county are rotten to the core-that there | Capt Rogers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the Cattekill, were killed instantly by a ball from Wagner, which drove in a piece of the interior lining of the Mouitor.

A telegram from Memphis announces that the force sent to Grenzda destroyed fifty-seven locomotives, and over

four hundred cars.

Gen. Boyle has issued an order for the impressment of six thousand negro laborers from the frontier counties of North Carolina, aided by some of the public prints of the Kentucky, for the porpose of building a military road through that State to East Tennessee. The draft proceeds in New York without disorder .--

The city is filled with troops Gold has declined to 1234.

FROM JACK ON. JACKSON, Miss., Ang. 25th, 1863. A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important milftary movement on foot, but its character had not transpired. Yankees moving from Yazoo City towards Benton. A party of our cavalry lately crossed Big Black and went within 8 miles of Vicksburg, when they met a line of negro pick-This drew a note from Mr. T.. 'n which he set ets and chased them from their posts. The Yankee Caval-

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 26, 1863. Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up Whit : River, after Gen'l Price who has lately given the Yankees a tremendous thrashing in that quarter.

Gen'! Grant has issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties, to remain at their homes and resume their usual avocations; that they shall be protected in all their property, except such as is necessary for the army; and that all property taken by the army shall be duly parchased by commissi ned officers and paid for.

He advises the people to regard their slaves as free, and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services The order was to go into effect on the 25th inst. Federal efficers condemn the pillaging by their troops

on Big Black, but say if our cavalry is not withdrawn they will advance with a large force and lay waste the whole

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27th, 1863. Dr. C. C. Curry, late of Kentucky, was killed yesterday, two miles from this City, by Mr. Bassford, a Clerk in the Treasury Department. The parties had an angry discussion

GOSHEN, VIA. STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 27th, 1863. The Yankees have fallen back to attack Jones, at Lewis-

Jackson, during the last few days fighting, behaved gallantly. After having been flanked and surrounded several ing was unanimously adopted.

Here having been flanked and surrounded several ing was unanimously adopted.

Rev. George Patterson moved that thanks be tendered to times, he heroically cut his way out. A detachment of Maj. Lady's battalion went in the enemy's rear and destroy.

ed a part of his wagon trains. Our loss all told, is from fifty to one hundred. THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA. CBANGE C. H., Aug., 27, 1863. No change in the position of affairs. Both armies are re-

cruiting and getting ready to move the first coal weather.

BICHMOND, Aug. 27th, 1863. The stock of ammunition in the Confederate States is recheering view of the situation of affairs is taken by persons here, in a position to form correct opinions. The efforts of of desperation foreshadowing the eventual abandonment

FROM RICHMOND.

Various articles of subsistence have recently declined in the Government went into operation is exactly \$624,-

dollars per bushel. REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE YANKESSIN ARKAN-

A'TLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27th, 1563. A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Canton, August been invested in bonds and stocks, and to this sum must 25th, says that the Yank res are reported to have been de- be added \$125,000,000 in interest-bearing Treasury feated in Arkansas, on White River, by General Price .gone to Natchez. The. Federals have left North Mississip-

26th, says a flag of struce had returned to Vicksburg. The | held by the Government. character of the communication is not known. General Sherman says that if General Gilmore in taking Charleston, fails to lay the city in ashes he will be sacri-,

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 27th, 1883. The Yrankees are in force four miles below Raymondian Four Federal prisoners and one negro arrived here yesterday. No news from the front this morning.

VROM CHARLESTON.

The enemy's attack on our rifle pits on Wednesday night existing in the currency.

Second. Any dealing in Yankee currency within it is all I crave.—Fuyetteville Presbyterian.

whole Southern people would on that day-men, we ring of 1861. Bread, in abundance, has been made, Thursday the firing on both sides was very slow and delibilithe Confederate States should be prohibited and pun-FURTHER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28th, 1863.
The bembardment of Sumier and Wagner proceeds sluggishly. The enemy is working hard in his trenches in front of Battery Wagner. No further, attempt has been made

Last night I had a fenny dream, so funny and yet so vivid in my recollection, that I can't help telling you of it. I dream't that by some chance or other I had gone to hell, where I met with a hearty welcome from his Satanic Ma-

"And so you say," he remarked, after having lit his pipe and puffed away awhile. "you are just from North Caro-lina; well, what's the news out there? My seed of discord growing any? Any prospect of a fuss on hand?" "No, not exactly," says ", "its true they have had a few Union meetings here and there, but no sooner were their proceedings known than public opinion manifested it-eif spontaneously. known than public opinion manifested itself sp in condemnation meetings all over the army and the people and so I hardly think there will be anything of it."
"Ahem," he remarked with a gloomy smile all over his features. 'I see the fire is likely to go out for want of poking. I think I had better go there for a while! Jack," he

hollowered one of his sable attendants. "go and bring me my boots and my poker,"—Exil Jack. To resume the drooping conversation; I then continued and told him that a certain W. W. H*****, a man of considerable influence, had, however, endorsed the proceedings of the Union party, and through the medium of his paper constituted himself their leader. "What," he cried, "W. W. H., of the St*****d, my faithful servant! Weil, I might have known that he at least, would not foranke his master's cause. If that's so, there is no earthly use for me to go for little profit was Dr. R. H. Cook. He offered it for there, for he will cothe thing as well as I would, and I dare \$2 per barrel, Government authorizing the payment of that the Steamer Currituck, with supplies for the Yankee say a d-d right better." "Sam," to a newly arrived chap-gunboats, was also captured by Lieut. Wood. acting his va et de chambre, "Sam, go and tell that fellow Jack he needn't bring my boots. My dear sir," turning

> something? As to this latter part I do not remember, whether I did

For the Journal.

Meeting of N. C. Troops. NEAR ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., (Aug. 10th, 1863. }
At a full meeting of the officers and enlisted men of the 3rd regiment N. C. Infantry, "Stuart's Brigade," held this

day,
The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, Chaplan of the regiment.
On motion of Capt. Jno. B. Brown, Co. B. Major Wil-The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks and a committee consisting

Lieut. Henry Bryan, Company A, Creen County Sergt. Robt. B. Houston, Thos. D. Murphy, B, Duplin C. Cumberland county " Jesse Tindall,
" John P. Oates, D, N. Hanover E. Onslow, Private W. A. Montgomery, " F. N. Hanover Capt. E. H. Armstrong Sergt. J. P. Ketcham, Lieut. Z. H. Lowdermilk, G, Onslow H, Randolph Sergt. David J. Hargrove, Bladen Waiter Clarke, I, Beaufort Lieut. A. J. Casteen,

were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense The committee retired, and after a short consultation, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which

day, -- "Raleigh Standard" -- having held, and proposing to out, were going to wear nothing but homespun during hold meetings in future, endeavoring to force the conviction upon the people, that they must submit to the riveting of the chain, by our enemies upon the unprotected limbs.

They are wearing out their old summ a level, with that already subdued and occupied; to establish a peace which would forbid her sons, now scattered over the length and breadth of this Contederacy, from again seeing their birth places, once called home, but now to be polluted by a ruthless soldiery; a peace profaning the memories of her dead, buried on so many hard fought fields, allowing the permanently maimed no hope, except for which we have been for more than two years contend-ing; a peace which would sever the last ties, held by the widow and orphan, to the memory of husband and father; a peace which would enable and protect the jackail who has sucked-ye, gorged himself with the life blood from the vitals of his country; a peace which would make de

this revolution slaves. Therefore Resolved, That we as men, as soldiers, as Southerners, de dounce the action of these political demagogues, as men because not slaves, as soldiers, because fighting for the homes they are trying to barter: as Southerners, because Congress the known and acknowledged head of this go

Resolved, That North Carolina, first ours by birthright. and doubly ours, having been purchased by the blood of our best and noblest sous, shall never be given up to a fiendish and tyrannical power, whose only aim is our sub Resolved. That all those who are endeavoring to stirup strife in our midst, by censuring our rulers, by anonymous publications couched in treasonable language, by specula-

tions in the necessities of life, wanted for the sustenance of the families of those who are in the field, by allowing the deserter an asylum and assisting him to escape the ends of justice, merit and deserve the eternal hatred of our noble soldiers and loyal citizens. Resolved, That, in conjunction with other North Carolina regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia, we will not

only support the dignity of our state, but pledging anew our honor, as Southern soldiers, continue to call upon our Governor, and all others in authority, to administer that justice which treachery deserves, to continue to war upon our enemies open as in the field. (traitorous and cowardly,) as at home, until our entire independence and nationality as at home, until our entile independence and introductly is recognized and acknowledged.

Major William M. Parsley, Lieutenant Irving C. Stone, and bergeant Robt. B. Houston, were nominated as delegates to a general Convention of North Carolina Troops,

in the army of Northern Virginia to meet at Orange Court House, Va., on the 12th day of August, 1863, and were Capt. Jno. B. Brown moved that a copy of the proceedngs of the meeting be sent to Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that all other State papers favorable to our cause copy. The motion being put to the meet-

The meeting then adjourned.
WILLI: M. M. PARSLEY, Chairman. ROBERT H. LYON, | Secretaries.

Our Currency.

ness with which they had discharged their duties.

A letter from Robt. Tyler, Esq., Register of the ed in the Sentinel of a late date. We copy the following extracts:

deemed possible, the supplies will be ample. A more and willingness of the Government fully to meet its which must come from a worthy son. The withdrawal obligation of debt in the very terms of its contracts, could we speedily have peace. Peace may be near, or it may be far off. But if the struggle were to last as long again as it has lasted (an impossibility), and the present debt were more than doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering the extent, productions, and, in some respects, wonderful rescurces of the country, which would reduce Confederate securities and Treasury notes to only one-tenth of their value in gold. The idea is simply preposterors.

The whole amount of Treasury notes issued since more than the government price for wheat, which is five dollars per bushel.

| 1000,000 | OI these there have been funded in bonds his sentiments on this subject, take the liberty of withdraw-ing his name, or, rather, of saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, of saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name, or, rather, or saying -1 am satisfied, as long the name of the n have been cancelled in connection with the post-office as this war for the independence of his country lasts, and and office of the war tax. If we subtract the amount as long as he has strength to wield a blade, so long will be thus funded and cancelled from the amount issued, there will remain outstanding \$497,000 000 for purposes of circulation and domestic exchange. \$200,000 000 have

pean loan, does not quite reach the sum of \$840,000,-

\$23,000,000 - paid at the high rate of 8, 7 30 and 7 per the occupying of Washington by the Yankees. I cent. Does anything in this statement present the Go- would be glad to read it but cannot afford two copies vernment in such a condition of financial weakness that just now, and must have one for the beloved ones at gold should command a premium of one thousand per at home. At home, did I say? Ah! no home for me cent., or more, over its obligations?

resulting from a redundant circulation: of a law drafted for that object, all the twenty, fifty, and gle left on the whole premises!

Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance One square, 1 insertion, 2 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged \$2 per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,

ished by the severest penalties.

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Third. Any exportation of cotton, except on Government account, should be strictly prohibited, and no importations on private account should be allowed, except by special license under the hand of the President of the Confederate States, countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fourth. All dealings in State bank notes, gold or State bonds, with the intent of establishing any exchange at any point within the United States, should be prohibited, and the prohibition should be enforced by the severest penalties.

The Provisioning of Vicksburg. "One who was present" writes thus to the Atlanta

Intelligencer:

were accepted.

I find in the Selma Dispatch a statement that the editors had seen a planter from Mississippi who informed them that the assertion made that Gen. Pemberton was fully able to procure provisions is all "balderdash," and that the planters in Warren, Claiborne. and adjacent counties, either hid their grain or charged such exorbitant prices that the military authorities could not give it, the price charged being twice that allowed by the Government. In justice to the planters of Mississippi, and to clear their names from any imputation on their patriotism, I take the liberty purpose of stating facts that came under my personal knowledge. Among the many who offered their corn \$2 50, and the offer was refused. Again, Col. Benson Blake, of Yazoo county, had a very large quantity of corn on his plantation, a few miles from Vicksburg .-He told the Government officials that if they could not pay him for it, to take it away free of charge rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy. His offer never was complied with, although there was corn enough on his plantation to have supplied the garrison of Vicksburg with provisions for two months. This is but a few instances of many patriotic offers that never

PROGRESS IN TURKEY .- The "Journal de [Constantinople" publishes the following story: One evening last week two young men of the Isle of Prinkipo were returning in a caique from a sporting excursion on the coast of Asia when they suddenly heard a noise for which they could not account; but soon after they per ceived over the heads an enormous bird, the sight of which filled them with alarm. Seizing their guns they both fired at it, and were still more amazed when they heard broken words and cries which could only proceed from! human organs. They at once steered for the spot where the supposed bird had fallen, and were struck with stupefaction on finding that what they had taken for a fowl was a man with an immense pair of mechanical wings. They took him into their boat, and were not a little relieved on finding that he had only received a few small shot in the legs. This new Icarus was flying from Antigone to Plati, to visit a young person whom he wished to marry, but whose parents were opposed to the match. To visit his lady love he had in vented and made the wings he wore, and had already twice crossed the strait between the islands. On his third journey his flight was cut short by this untoward accident. He is now at Plati.

Where are all the ladies who, when the war broke

They are wearing out their old summer to reduce the remainder of her territory to sure. You would not expect them to wear heavy homespun with the thermometer up in the nineties.

> A still better reason is that calico is cheaper than homespun, besides being more comely. Our observation teaches that homespun is about the dearest every day dress a lady can wear, and having had to foot sev eral bills in that line, it has cured us completely on the subject of domestic manufactures for ladies' dresses .-What with trimmings to make them look decent, the fading after the first introduction to the washtub and consequent early abandonment, it is poor economy to indulge in homespun dresses .- Savannah Republi

THE TRUE CAUSE. - A writer in the Baptist Banner concerning the recent events in Mississippi, says : The impression has prevailed since the breaking out f the war. I believe, that the Northwestern men fight much better than the Down-Easters, and thus our suc cess in Virginia and ill success in the West is account ed for by those who know nothing about it. Now there cannot certainly be found in all the wide world a set of baser cowards than composed Grant's army at the siege of Vicksburg. Let me tell you the reason of our want of success in the West. We have had no men there. Other sections of the Confederacy have been favored with armies almost equalling the invaders n numbers-Richmond for instance-while a handful of poorly disciplined troops have been playing "hide and seek" in the swamps of Mississippi, all the while

exposed to the tender mercies of the Yankee. Good Advice .- Never cut a piece out a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where, perhaps you may finnd something more valuable than that which, you first intended to appropriate. Never put salt in your sorp before you have tasted it. I have known of gentlemen being very much enraged by doing so. Never burn your fingers it you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful. Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of Congress do; but you are not a member of Congress. If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even though it be only "Nice evening, sir." Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been-tell him you know his the Chairman, Committee and Secretaries, for the promptfriend so-and-so-anything that will do to break the stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes fro-

zen on the debut before a new circle. mother of Wharton, the ranger. It is truly patriotic Treasury, on the resources of the Currency, is publish in spirit and beautiful in expression. Very lew women in the South are there, whose graces of mind and heart equal those of this noble Texan matron, the heroine of We have already been engaged in war for two years two revolutions. She speaks like one who understands and a half, and no one pretends to question the ability at a glance the true duty of a mother, and the reply of the name of such a man as Gen. Wharton, comes with all the more grace, since there could have been no

doubt of his triumphant election.

June 23, 18a3.)
FDITOR TELEGRAPH: I have seen, through the papers, that my son. John A. Wharton, has been nom nated for Congress. I feel deeply grateful to the friends who have believing the election would not come off before November, doubtless thought there was ample time to hear from him but, by the recent law of Congress, the election takes place in August. The total interruption of communication trim be found in the field 'strugling for our liberty, and not in

EAGLE ISLAND, BRAZORIA COUNTY,

the pursuit of civil office. Yours, respectfully, B. A. WHARTON much truth no doubt, that those who are complaining notes, making a sum of \$325,000,000 of funded debt. and croaking most about the war are the very persons The whole public debt, therefore, including the Euro- who have suffered least from its ravages. A case in point: We received a few days since from an old pi. The trains are argain running to Grenada and Panols. 000; and against this amount must be charged all the friend and parishoner, now in the service, an order for A special dispate to the Appeal, dated Canton, August cotton and other assets, of whatever description, now a copy of the Presbyterian. The family of the writer are refugees from their home in Washington. He The mere interest of the public debt does not exceed says: "We have not received a Presbyterian since and mine! Our belove i old home is ruined now! I Mr. Tyler proposes the following remedy for the evils | was thinking yesterday of your afternoon visits to my still yard; how pleasantly I was off then. Now, all First. Congress should proceed to fand, in the terms swept away! Not a brick, or piece of plank, or shinhandred dollar notes of all the issues up to the first of with all I had left of 30 years of hard work and frugal July, at 8, 7 and 6 per cent. interest respectively, as in-living—negroes and all! Don't Hove my enemies?—terest-bearing Treasury notes, or bonds; thus at once, Well, I do say, God's will be done. Give me my coun-CHARLESTON, Av.g. 28th, 1863. | without injury to any one, relieving the plethora now try free and independent of Yankee a mination, without a change of clothes, and with God's in ure blessing

CONFEI ERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WHEMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT'R. 3, 1863.

indeed a horrible mistake, and indicates inexcusable care. lent stomache for anything but going into the army, and desances somewhere. Surely with any intelligent under- they must eat, but what? Something, we suppose. very best troops. We do trust that no such horrible acci- have something at any price. dent will again occur to add to the perils of the situation

WE have no Northern mail to-day and but a meagre mail from the Fouth. Neither by mail nor telegraph have we they Chinese. But we must say that the list is a little like been able to learn anything from East Tennessee. From he fact that no mention is made of any movements in that of Enexylle is a mere, unsubstantiated rumour.

The course of the Yankee government in fostering servile insurrection and arming the colored population of the South to light against their masters, and then insolently clauring for them the right to be exchanged against white men must inevitably result in something very much like the hoisting of the black flag. It will be done in practice if not in theory. Whether the 3,000 regroes sent to garrison Richmond, La., were all slaughtered or not, we cannot say Un loubted vericity" may command no more credence th n "perfect reliability" but then there is nothing im in it, and it evidently foreshadows the course x range as applied to colored soldiers, for the simple reacolored prisoners will be taken. The thing starcad and a war of extermination will be the conse-It has been verging towards that consummation me time. That our enemies will have it so, is deeply to the regrested, but it as so, we fear, and we must make

IN NORTHERN WAIL has just been received. We norether the Baleigh papers mention the fact that a des-Briks, on Caturday evening, that the enemy were prevaring to advance from Newbern in force. The Progress ave it was generally understood that the militia of ninecen county s had been or would be called out to repel the enemy. The call for the assembling of the Home Guards of this county, which appears in to-day's Journal would appear to be made in pursuance of this requisition.

Daviy Journal, 1st inst. Process says that it has learned from a we'l informed source, that Gener, ! R. C. GATLIN has reerver the appointment of Aljutant General of this State.

ett va ant by the resignation of Adjutant General D. G. THE CHARLESTON COLLEGE, of the 20th August, gives the wheelst of North Carolina wounded received at the

also sire , since the 16th : or W. H. Elesstein, in hip; Sergeant Www. Animas, neck and head, dargerous; Cowers, neck and band; Private James H.

Cornoral W. P. Rawlins, 51st, in head.

of the 17th Regiment. We make a

s army lately, in the form of meetthe factions course recently pursued ons passed at the meetings are very cating as very badly by such de-North Carolina is in the army. creace to the subject creating such us may result, for the soldiers will l am exceedingly ars of regret, if it would accomplish uld be perpetrated by traitors cloved old State. They have deares' rights of all, and should be re as traiters of the deepest dye. reedings of neace meetings publish-

to give expression to their orinions y = " which have been held in different parts ong the mas ill-timed and believing themted by a few wicked and disloyal men he purpose of creating discord and deong our people, and thereby give aid and en se belief that there is no cause for v also regard President Davis and Gov-

Davis was then introduced, and was

and co-operation in the cause in which our

ow lave'ved. The resolutions were enthries-

Liberty and Treason of the Press. untenperary draws the following rational distinc-

and centiments calculated to destroy the man who happens to own a printing press rematted to print and 'publish sentiments and intended to sid the enemy, and to inattey of the country.

e constitute a guarantees "liberty" to the press, est. When it guarantees "freedom of speech" not promise to uphold him in the dea time of war, and to spread disastection among the peo-

OF HARROR. -- In reference to | blazon ed by this war. own batteries the Charleston Mercury of yesterday (Tues- case, something different from what it did when used by

tive men and wounding several others .-

died at Chatham, England, on the 14th ult. The deceased the tendency, if not the intention of which is to mislead the sorrow, our sympathy and our tears. had especially distinguished himself in the Crimea, and sub- p ublic. Better by far say nothing. went out to India to take command of the troops engaged in suppressing the great Sepoy insurrection in that country. In acknowledgment of his services in this latter

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR SOMETHING TO EAT?-Owing to the very large number of blockada-runners who resort from Charleston : to this port, it is next to impossible for the resident famithat comes in is gobbled up in the twinkling of an eye by d rected at Wagner, though occasional shots were fired a IT WOULD SEEM as though we were doomed to be the vic- the gentlemen of the blockade-running persuasion, and the Sumter/ tims of mistakes. As if the enemy could not kill our men market is left as bare as the palm of your hand. Just try noy the enemy in their operations, and Moultrie enemyed a fast enough our own batteries must open upon our own it and you will see. And the worst is not come yet. On few shots at Battery No. 1 Our fire during the whole day boats and sink them with our own men on board. The the 9th of September there will be a large auction sale, yesterday is believed to have been unusually accurate and sinking of the transport steamer Sumter, with the 23d which will draw together Jews and Gentiles, and the "rest Georgia on board, in Charleston harbor by Battery Bee, is of mankind," all strong and hearty men, with most excel-

standing and concert of action no such affair need have oc- It puzzles ut to know who buys the goods sold at auction curred. It is frightful to think of, and may lead to results -we mean who buys them for consumption, after the still more depletable in creating dissatisfaction and mutual speculators who buy them at auction have taken their distrist among the troops employed in the defence of swing at them. The prices they bring at auction appear al-Changeston. The sufferings, labors and privations of the most fabulous. What their retail prices may be, the Lord troops on Morris Island are of no common character, and only knows. We are afraid to think of it. However, we well calculated to Freak down or dishearten any but the suppose dealers must make up their stocks and people must

The most of the goods advertised for sale on the 9th proximo appear to be of the useful class, but whether Yankee or English we do not know. The effect upon the currency is near about the same, and would be the same were but it plays the deuce with the consumer. Even if it did nothing else, it takes money without supplying any real norance of the uses of bi-carbonate of soda-we mean of course to the large extent to which it is imported. Perhaps it is put in bread to make the flour rise, but surely flour is high enough.

hearts, and the regions adjacent and subjacent. We de- gunboats mand that, in order to prevent a famine here, each block ade runner shall bring a certain quantity of pork or bacon. of an estable quality, to be put in store here for sale at Richmond by way of the Peninsula, was caused Wilmington for sale. Between blockade-runners and block- far as Bottom's Bridge on the Chickabominy, fifteen is left of us. We occasionally hear a rooster crow, but mounted about 40 of our cavalry and put them forward as

WE had the pleasure on Saturday last of seeing in our Regiment commanded by Col. J. A. BAKER.

We were glad to see Col. WADDELL looking well alrespite, and is now home on a brief furlough on account of and all that sort of thing. sickness in his family. He speaks in the highest terms of the spirit of his regiment, and of its unanimous reproba-

Capt. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne, has been made Lieuten ant Colonel of the 1st N. C. Cavalry regiment. Capt. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Cabarros, has been made

Major of the 1st N. C. Cavalry regiment. Lt. Col. WM. G. RCBINSON, of Goldsboro', has been made Colonel of the 2d Cavalry N. C. Troops. CADWALLADER J. IREDELL, of Raleigh, has been promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy in the 1st N. C. Cavalry.

SOUND DOCTRING.-Hon. Jos. Taylor, of Alabama, was a At a public meeting in Greene county, Als., a few days an total and, since dead; Corporal S. Owens, since, he took occasion to express his views plainly. An

nexed is a sketch of them. He stated that—
He had opposed the war at the commencement and vothe transfer of the co-operation ticket; but than no sooner had the line of E. W. Ray, in forchead, by a North displayed its policy, than he became immediately too soon, and that from that time to this, and henceforward, he favored an earnest prosecution of the war until on Knoxville paper of a later date than the 27th, and that ward, he favored an earnest prosecution of the war until on Knoxville paper of a later date than the 27th, and that ward, he favored an earnest prosecution of the war until on Knoxville paper of a later date than the 27th, and that currently of the Mersey the other day, loaded with munitions of the substitute, upon presenting himself for acception of the Mersey the other day, loaded with munitions of the war, and the telegraphic despatches received contain nothing, and ple the necessity of clothing and feeding the army, at every sacrifice, and denounced speculators, who were bartering in their country's blood; croakers had been from the commencement, and would continue to the end; that annidilation was far preferable to subjugation; that there were no possible means of reconstruction, and he who ad In Lea's army to his uncle in this | vocated it was a traitor-he who accepted it, lower than the slave. He forcibly asked the people what epitaph wou'd they write over the glaves of their sons, brothers and fathers-that of rebel, or traiter, or patriot? the people prepared to dishonor the graves of their ballow

> Better late than never. It would have been much bette for the South if many who clung to the old Union coals have seen at an earlier day as Mr. TAYLOR now sees, and expressed themselves as he has at last been conscientiously ferred to. But better to do good late, than not at all.

THE Augusta Constitutionalist, of vesterday, mentions report, brought by passengers, of the occupation of Knox ville by the Federal troops. The Constitutionalist rather doubts it, and we think there is every reason to doubt it .. -The great contest will no doubt be farther down the Tennessee River, in the direction of Chattanooga. According to the Knoxville papers of the 27th, there were no Yankee it in time for the news to reach Augusta on the evening of good service. dor the 2sth go farther and worse than the 29th, which it must have done to be mentioned in the Constitutionalist of next morning.

Beyond all doubt, the critical point at present is East Tennessee, upon which Rosecranz is advancing at Chattanooga, and Burnside at Knoxville. Brace commands the line of defences on the South, with headquarters at Chattanoega; Buckness commands on the Northern line, with headselves, the military authorities in East Tennessee have placed such restrictions upon the Telegraph that we can hear nothing direct from that section, and are dependent upon "passengers" and "reliable gentlemen," and we all Rollins, Mangum Perry, B Noah.

Kingston is the county seat of Roane county, Tennessee Rivers, is 40 miles West of Knoxville and on the route from Nashville to Knoxville. The Knoxville papers of Thurs.

"We heard from Kingston, yesterday, to the effect that there were no Federals within 45 miles of that place. Our information from various points along the mourtain higher up, leads us to doubt whether there is any in this region or We know that the great point of interest the key of the whole position and the agony of concentra ed armies, is to be farther down the river than this." There had been a good deal of excitement at Knoxville but if the above be true, it seems almost impossible that the report via Augusta could also be true.

LEE must have all his force to enable him to act on the chee.s. He spoke at some length in offensive, but he can surely hold his own on a defensive present condition of affairs with much truth line and spare, for the emergency, a sufficient force to place The speech is to be published in fell at an Bragg and Buckner in a position to hurl back the invaders and save East Tennessee, the most precious piece of territory in the Confederacy. The Atlanta Gazette of Sunday well, W Wilson, — Trainer.

Trainer. Co. I.—Killed—E H Roberts. vancing on Knoxville, and Buckner falling back to Loudon. e piess ' does not mean an immurity A fight hourly expected. These are given as rumours only.

One thing is certain. Things have reached a crisis in East Tennessee and cannot, in all human probability, remain as they are beyond the present week. We will watch the Savannah Republican, is correct. - | everything from that quarter with the most interese inter

learns from a creditable source that since the dan tage sus tained by Fort Sumter, General Beauregard sent a commis sion composed of Engineers, to examine its condition and to spread disaffection among the peoan is as intich a traitor in spirit as he who being under fire at the time,) reported that it was susceptied to the Fort, and after a thorough examination ble of defense for an indefinite period. General Beaure gard the a called for volunteers to defend that for tification gard the a called for volunteers to detend that for runcation.

If our fate, such conduct, on the part of either the press or men than was necessary. It is impossible to estimate too annot be telerated with safety to the coun. highly, and to attach too warm a panegyric to this offer of volunta ry service for a duty so perilous. It will be a shining mark among the numerous transactions of gall entry em-

one of our transport steamers by one of our | We do trust that "an indefinite period" means, in this General Pemberron in regard to the defence of Vicksburg, About 2 o'clock Sublay 1 3ht, the steamer Sumter was good in transporting dend broats of the dist North n transporting dense injects of the 61st North definite period." It may have been intended to deceive the desired and 19th Soft Carolina, from Morris the enemy, but it also fooled and deceived our own ing in outs to of Fost Funter, when, by some blunder, a was aired upon by Moultrie. A shot was all safe, and could hold out just as long as might be desired upon the holl, causing it partially to sink, killing the late two men and wounding several others. co endeavored to escape by swimming, and the is inspired, rendered the blow occasioned by the fall of recety, it is said, were drowned. Barges were Vicksburg doubly stunning when it did fall, and created a sent to the rescue, and six hundred were saved from the punic and depression throughout the land, hardly less injur-LORD CLIDE, ICTMETLY General BIR COLIN CAMPBELL, d islike the use by military men of these vague generalities, ri ous to our cause than the loss of Vicksburg itself. Vie and orphaned children of our decessed comrade in arms, d islike the use by military men of these vague generalities our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement,

WE DON'T KNOW when that big gun arrived at Charles ton, but we see from the Charleston Mercury that it was at capacity he was raised to the peerage, and received large the North Eastern Depot as late as Saturday morning, not grants to enable him to sustain the dignity of his new posi- having been either moved or mounted. As the dippot is tion. He was the ablest and most distinguished military very near the water and in fact has a landing, we su prose, would indicate, he was a native of Scotland.

As his name water and in fact has a landing, we suppose, as a matter of course, that it will be carried by water to the point, wherever that is, where it is to be mounted.

The Yankees threaten the English with the issuance of letters of marque it the Government permits the steamers built for the Conferates to sail.

The following, from the Mercury, is all we have by mail

FROM THE ISLANDS. to this port, it is next to impossible for the resident land.

The enemy's hombardment during the last twenty-four hours has been sleggish and irregular. The fire of the Yanks no great things at last—but whatever it is, everything kee batteries Nos. 1 and No. 2, was on Friday principally

> Our fire during the whole day ride pits, about 300 yards in front of Battery Wagner, and is hard at work strengthening his position there.
>
> The fleet was quiet throughout the day.

Some parers and politicians in this State whose course reprobated by their fellow citizens in the army, affect to be exceedingly candalized at the idea of soldiers holding meetings and expressing their opinions upon matters in which their own honor, as we'll as the bonor of their State,

Now it should be recollected that the soldiers of North Carolina have not ceased to be citizens. That wherever they are, they are still voters of the State of North Carolina. It should be remembered that first to last, a large proportion of the voting population of North Carolina has entered the service, and that unless their views were known. the opinion of a majority of the voters of Morth Carolina a right to hold meetings and express opinions, how much more right have the soldiers, the life and soul, the bone want of the people. By the way, we must confess our igattempt to sucer at soldiers' meetings will not do, and for small amounts and for certain unavoidable surposes, might as well be abandoned. It is not the right thing.

But the question of supplies appeals more d rectly to our the Mississippi River, report that it is strictly patrolled by

market prices, say one dollar a pound. We started out last by a sudden dash of the 11th Penusylvania cavweek and could not find a pound of becomin the town of alry, 400 strong, who drove in our pickets as ade sales we are eaten out, and will soon be eaten up, what miles from Richmond. At this point Col. Shingles disnot often. The few gentlemen hens left are afraid to crow. skirmishers. These dismounted men opened fire on the duces in a great measure the fluctuation in prices of im-Yankees, who soon retired. This was on Thursday. The Yankees staid that night at the Cross-Roads, and on Friday sanctum, our esteemed friend and former cotemporary, A | they continued their retreat to Williamsburg, their move M. WADDELL, Esq., now Lieutenant Col. of Cavalry in the ments being much accelerated by our cavalry. At the same time a small side-wheel steamer ran up the Chickahominy and landed a small party of soldiers at Hog's Neck, who and landed a small party of soldiers at Hog's Neck, who this nature.

I will mention the advantages which the country has defined as the small party of soldiers at Hog's Neck, who is nature.

I will mention the advantages which the country has defined as the small party of soldiers and the small party of soldiers at Hog's Neck, who is nature. though somewhat jaded by unremitting attention to the plundered some houses, but were soon driven off. Such the like a received by Governor Vance from General duties of his former position of Adjatant. He has had little was the dreadful advance on Richmond. The "great raid,"

> WE assure our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Observer, tion of the factious spirit which has been aroused in North | that it is again mistaken. We are not in the least ill tempered. We only wish to a tit right, where its language does us injustice. Nothing more.

> > THE ATLANTA INTELLIGENCER of the 1st says :- A gentleman from Loudon informs us that Knoxville was evacuated on Thursday last. All the stores were brought away, and all the Confederate troops except Goods's Battalion

Cumberland Gap has also been evacuated.

The old "Army of Vicksburg" is to be re-organized un der the command of General HARDER, and it is believed that every man will come up to his work. The troops time, up to the present, nothing has been heard from him | have the utmost confidence in General Harder, and with good reason. He is one of the best organizers and most gallant fighters in the Confederate or any other service.

Tenn., and cannot, therefore, say whether the report to satisfied that the South had struck her blow not an hour that effect is true or not, but we do know that we have got no Knoxville paper of a later date than the 27th, and that examination. tanooga i self has been evacuated by our troops. If so, ate, or where a stand will be made. If the line of the Tennessee and the mountain fastnesses of that country are We trust that these gloomy apprehensions will not be realized, but we have no confidence. With our leading generals in Tennessee and Mississippi falling back is the beau as a volunteer, a conscript, or a substitute.

We notice by a correspondent of a Georgia paper tha the Confederate iron-clads participated in one of the fights humorous incidents. A man about 40 years of age one forces within striking distance of Knoxville at that time, at Charleston, the occasion being an attempt of the Yankee came limping into the office. He wanted exemption. nor sufficiently near to have reached Knoxville and taken flotilla to pass Fort Sumter. They are said to have done

> For the Journal. Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 61st N. C. T. at

Charleston, up to August 28th, the 50th Day of the Bombardment. Co. A .- Wounded-Sergts W L Faison, in knee, J M Ro binson, mortally, James McCalop; Privates P T Dowd mortally; C C Newton, arm.
Co. B — Killed—Corp'i E S Monnt.

Wounded-Corp'l S G Owens; Private A Beasley. Co. C .- Wounded-Privates J Littleton, W Arthur.

Missing—A J Johnson. Co D.—Killed—W M Earley Captured by the enemy —Lt R C Cotton, Cor'ls M G Ell more, J H Straughn, T F Andrews, E Ausley, W L Bark, E Mitchell, W H Mines, S P worgan, H M Perry, S J Perry, J Pilkenton, D Poe, W Self, M G Thomas, M I Webster, J B Williams, T J Wright.

He asked the man more questions, and received positive answer that the limb was immovably stiffened, the result of rheumatism.

Co. E -Killed-W H Littleton. Wounded .- J Stokes, B Welch, R Grimsley. Captured by the enemy.—Lieut Jos Kinsey, who was commanding the company; Sergts Y H Dale, J Hines, H H Frizzle; Corpis S G Moore, A Grimsley; Privates L Byrd, B Blizzard, W H Britt, J Barnett, J J Frizzle, S Hines, J

Hinson P Bill, W Howard, S A Herring, A Moye, J Mu phy, J Pearce, J R Rosebury, L Skinner, H Skinner, B Co. F.—Wounded—Capt A J Moore, in arm; Corp'l A J Davis, J W Owens.

Davis, J. W. Owens.

Killt-d.—Cerp'l B. A. Davis.

Cv. G.—Wounded—Lieut Keith, commading Co., slightly; Privates Ely Ray, J B Boney, Clareny. Killed-Sergt J R French.

Captured - Corp'l T C Orr, T S Armstrong, J Bonsold, Abram Blanchard, M L Crawford, J Clareny, W B Ennis, A Herring, J G Mahn. P Moore, M Powell, H D Rivenbark, T E Rivenbark, J Smith, H Skipper, & B Stokes, H Tread-

Wennded.—J Anders, Sergt G Higgins, R Woodruff, Crowse, W Mains, D Richardson, C Higgins. Co. K -Killed-E N Loftin. It is feared that several of the captured of Co. D, and

other companies are wounded. They were all taken in the ritle pits in front of Battery Wagner. Bespectfully,

W. B. JONES Chaplain 61st N. C.

Tribute of Respect to the late Major John H. Whitaker, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

The officers of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, met on Aug. 21st, and called Capt. McLeod to the Chair. Lieut. Foard was appointed Secretary. The Chair appointed Capt. Andrews. Lieuts. E. nry and Borden as a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the regrets of the officers in the loss of the late lamented Maj. John H. Whitaker. The following preamble and resolutions were read and

chapimously approved, viz:

Whigheas, it hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his Allwise Providence, to remove from our midst, our much beloved and respected brother officer, Major John H. Whitaker; therefore be it

Resolved 2nd. That in the death of Maj, John H. White. ker this Regiment has lost a brave and efficient officer, the cause of independence a gallant and whole-souled defender, and his country one of its purest and highest ernaments.

Res lved 3rd That his noble and chivalrous daring and invincible heroism on the field of battle, and his generous, upright and high toned deportment in the daily routine duty in camp, though lost as an example to us, shall not be forgotten as a precept; that while we cherish the memory of our beloved friend, we will not lose sight of, but strive to imitate his noble demeaner and disinterested pa-

Resolved 4th. That we tender to the discensolate widow and offer them the only consolation ad missible in demestic

Resolved 5th. That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the family of Major Whitaker, and also a copy to the State Journal and Wilmington Journal for publication, and that the North Carolina papers be requested to copy.

Capt. McLEOD, Chairman.

N. P. FOARD, Secretary.

of a just and merciful God.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1st, 1863. " Audiatur et altera pars."

In an article of your Journal of the 31st August, you complain of the shortness of provisions, and lay the blame on the blockade runners. This is the first instance, which I witness of a commercial town and seaport complaining of, what others strive by every means in their power to ob-tain, an increase of shipping visiting the port. Surely it cannot be decied that in return for the provisions these blockade runners leave their money and the consequent profit to the producer. They further distribute a large amount of money in the shape of every kind of labor, such as stevedores, cart drivers, car penters, smiths, and almost every branch of industry, likewise to merchants, austioneers, shop keepers, &c., and finally to a host of menials, who, in these hard times would otherwise have great diffi-culty to find an honest living, and would of necessity become a burden to the community as paupers, such 23 laundresses, hotel servants, &c., &c. Employing almost, exclusively Southern crews, they form the school and stock for the navy. Is the not a fair sett off for an increased price of provisions, except in the eyes of narrow sighted

A by far greater charge is the one raised, that the cur-

and this port, which at the highest calculation have not taken above 70,000 bales of cotton, or say only 3 per cent of the estimated stock in the Confederacy. It is equally wrong to suppose that the currency is depreciated by the imports effected by the said blockade runners. I abstain from the pitiful question of a few thousand cases of Branthey Chinese. But we must say that the list is a little like old Falshapi's tavern score, there is an unconscionable proportion of liquor. We suppose it pays the important to the last the last the dance with the consumer. From it is all the opinion of a majority of the voters of Morth Carolina would be suppressed. Surely if the exempt, the shulker, the militia officer, as one did in Surry,—if in fact those who with the consumer. From it is all the opinion of a majority of the voters of Morth Carolina would be suppressed. Surely if the exempt, the shulker, the militia officer, as one did in Surry,—if in fact those who whiskeys. The surplus of all importations, I can stay at home to consult their ease or to make money have ton, is employed for three tourths in investments in the Confederacy, as no importer can dream, even at the present excrbitant prices realized, to have his money remitted at exorbitant rates of exchange. Euch rates will be paid but not by speculators as a general rule. These ments again produce various and most sa'utary effects, such Persons recently arrived at Jackson, Miss., from across ment and State Bonds, &c. They further create a bond between the wealthy European merchants and those of the Confederacy which it would be highly detrimental to destroy, for no Japanese policy of exclusion can be upheld in

our times, and relations thus cemented spread their influen tial consequences over years. Already the threatened interference with this trade, the animosity evinced against it, or let us call it the want of sympathy for it, and of encouragement, and the threatened prohibition of the export of cotton, which alone can induce a continuance of blockade running, interferes with the building of further steamers in England ard in the extension of the trade as well as the replacement of vessels captured. It is this uncertainty which preports, at d paralizes enterprise. In my humble opinion, if a stop should be effected, it will soon, but too late to be amended, be fourd that the benefits vastly surpassed the inconveniences of blockade running. It will certainly be found that it had at no time any it fluence whatever on the

rived in emergencies from the blockade runners, such as recently rendered by the Juno at Charleston, by others in the supply of the material of war, in carrying the mails and messengers, and finally trust that in justice to a class to which I belong, you will grant a place to this rep CRONSTADT.

Events of the War. An Every day scene from the Conscription Farce in the United States.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives one day's scene at the Surgeon's office in that city, where the deafted men and substitutes are examined before being "passed."

make an extract : Many attempts at fraud are made. Men unfit for service sell themselves as substitutes, foolishly suppos- sult in failure—because all approaches would end, or ing themselves able to conceal their infirmities. They open in the moat surrounding Wagner, where there is little know the ordeal through which they must pass -They entirely overlook the fact that a surgeon in five ease on that score. minutes can overhaul them as a watchmaker overhauls a watch. There is abundant attempt at fraud all around. Drafted men claim disqualification on the ground of disability, and men who want substitute money endeavor to conceal their ailments. Both call into practice the utmost skill of the surgeon making the

It is supposed by some that not only Knowille but Chat. whole body down to his toes. The examination is even lay disabled at Gibraltar, was sold to a Confederate more searching than the examination of an applicant sympathiser, had her name changed to the Gibraltar for a policy of insurance upon his life by a life insurance company's surgeon. If the front teeth are gone, refitted, and now is off again, loaded as I said, with so that a man cannot bite off a cartridge paper, he can material of war. Mr. Adams did his utmost to stop not be accorded for infantry service. He may do for a her, but without avail. It was declared that she cartrooper. Every limb is examined. It the lungs are ried her immense guns as freight, so she cleared for unsound, the temperament apoplectic, or the system wasting, the Government does not want the man either

The applicant is made to throw himself into various have gained all his reputation, so far as the Confederate attitudes. His toes and fingers must be practically army is concerned, by masterly retreats, and General Brage perfect. He is made to pick up a grain of corn from appears to act upon a somewhat similar principle. We the ground without bending his knees; to stand upon shall be much paired, indeed, to hear of the giving up of the points of his toes, and to show that he is perfect in either Chattanooga or Knoxville; doubly so to hear that bis anatomy. If he stands this test he is accepted, and both are gone. We must hope for the best, but the thing release is given to the man who brings him. The sublooks badly on the face of it. We don't like the looks of it stitute then receives his money, and is taken into the custody of a guard. He is then a United States sol-

dier for three years. At Capt. Lehman's office yesterday we saw some "What ails your leg?" was the first question. "Wy it's stiff, that air leg is. It's been stiff nigh on

two year.' "What makes it stiff?"

"Why, I reckon it's the rheumatis, Doctor. That leg ain't got no more joint in it than a crowbar." "Well, we'll see. Step outside there and we'll look

"Oh, you needn't give yourselves no trouble. I kin jest roll up my trousers leg right here." "We don't do matters that way. We want to see that leg, perhaps we can care it. We've performed

some remarkable cures lately." The man did'nt want to go into the room, but saw there a guard at hand likely to enforce the order. So he went in. He stripped, exposing a very dirty hide It is situated at the junction of the Holston and Clinch Dowdy, G L Harmon, J B Lloyd. A McDaniel, M Manes, ed his own conclusions. He saked the man more constraints. ed bis own conclusions. He asked the man more ques-

"You must take ether, my man. I can cure you of this stiffness," said the doctor.

"I reckon you hain't got no right to do nothin' of that kind," said the man. "I come here with a stiff leg. You can see I baint fit for sojerin', nohow, and you haint got no right to pizen me neither." "We have the right to prevent sneaks and liars from

evading the duty of every citizen, and we are going to test the truth of what you have been saying." The man grew very ugly. The sponge of ether was brought and applied, but he pushed it away. Five men were required at last to hold him down, but the ether was applied, and the man at last rendered insen-To accomplish this required a full bottle of ether. The surgeon was satisfied the man was shamming. About his leg there was not the least rigidity.

It was in all respects perfect. When he came to consciousness the man was told that until his substitute was procured he was considered a conscript. He was exceedingly surprised that his deception was unmasked. Another man followed him, who wished to be a sub

stitute, upon whose limbs were big nodules, like spavins upon a horse. He was an Irishman. The doctor saw at a glance that he was unsound, and dismissed him with a sharp reproof for his stupidity in presenting him-

The next was a little man who claimed to be ruptured. The removal of his clothing disclosed a truss with pads about as big as tea saucers, large enough to cover a first class rubture upon the Belgian giant. The doctor could find no sign of any rupture, but as a rupture sometimes descends or recedes, the man was told to sit down for a while. In half an hour, if it ϵx isted, it would be perceptible. The man sat down, in puris naturalibus, upon a chair, trembling like a leaf But the rupture didn't show itself. The surgeon said that if he could bring a respectable medical certificate Resolved 1st, That in his death we recognize and bow of rupture existing, it should have due weight. The man left, saying he would get it. He appeared honest.

Out of about thirty whom we thus saw examined yesterday morning, more than a dozen were badly ruptured, a fact which shows that dealers in trusses do ed his front teeth to escape conscription. To his unutterable dismay be was accepted for cavalry service He was evidently a coward. When he found himself caught his knees smote together, and his face paled to the whiteness of the paper on which the Surgeon wrote his name and condition. He was in splendid health The gums from which the sound teeth had been violently drawn had not yet receded into position. Very few colored men apply for release. When drawn they go or else bring substitutes, and few of them do this.

Lieut Wood arrived in the city yesterday. He captured the gun boats Reliance and Satellite, and three schooners. The steamers and two of the schooners he secured, but the other schooner drew so much water he could not get her up the river, and was obliged to burn her. The reported capture of the Currituck and Louisiana, unfortunately, proved incorrect.—Richmond Seninal, 29th inst.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

One of the most impressive scenes we have ever witnessed occurred in the Presbyterian Church on Friday last. The services were being held by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and the pews and aisles this day at 11 o'clock, a. m. Dr. F. T. Fuller, of were crowded with officers and soldiers, private citizens, ladies and children. A prayer had been said, and one pointed Secretary. After an interchange of views, the of the hymns surg. The organist was absent; "and meeting adjourned to 4 o'clock, p. m. I will be thankful," continued the minister, "if some one in the congregation will raise the tune." The tune was raised; the whole congregation joined in singing, as D. M. Barringer was called to the Chair. in days gone by, the sacred notes rose in humble melody from the house of God, swelling their holy tribute to His that he had procured for this fund glory, and dying away like echces of deperted days; the In personal boncs, second, or what is known as the long prayer, was begun, when out upon the calm, still air there came an sound—the sullen voice of an hostile gun—ringing from In cash in transitu by Express, the north bank of the river, and echoing back and back among the far off glens of Lookout Peak. It was sudden; it took every one by surprise; for few it any exrency is depreciated three blockade running. Tris is a pected the approach of an enemy. The day was one great exaggeration, as figures will prove. During this year there have been 89 departures of steamers from Charleston worship. Its serenity had not been crossed by a worship. Its serenity had not been crossed by a

> themselves away to the hills, that it was generally realized that the enemy were shelling the town. Without a word of warning, in the midst of church services, whilst many thousands of men and women thronged the several places of public worship, the basest of human foemen had begun an attack upon a city crowded with hospitals and refugees from the bloody pathway of their march, and in nowise essential to

> shadow. And it was not until another and another of

these unchristian accents trembled in the air, and hied

direct assault. There was a little disturbance in the galleries; the noise in the streets grew louder; near the doors several persons, who had other duties; military or domestic, to look to, hastily withdrew; the mass of the congregation remained in their places, and the man of God, continued his prayer. It was impressive in the extreme. There he stood, this exile-preacher from the far South, with eyes and bands raised to heaven, not a muscle or expression changed, not a note altered, not a sign of confusion, excitement or alarm; naught but the calm, christian face uplifted and full of the unconsciousness to all save its devotions, which beam from the soul of true piety. Not only the occasion, but the prayer was solemnly impressive. The reverend doctor prayed, and his heart was in his prayer; it was the long prayer, and he did not shorten it; he prayed it to the end, and the cannon did not drows it from those who listened, as they could not drown it from the ear of God. He closed, and then, without panic or consternation, alcurrency and its depreciation. This is a question of vital importance, but cannot be treated lightly in an article of whilst shells were falling on the right and left. All honor to this noble preacher, and to those brave women and children.

The Mining on Morris Island. A L. Hammond, Esq., writes to the Augusta Senti-

nel. as follows: In passing along the street this morning my attention was attracted to the Telegraph despatches on the board in front of your office. It was there stated that the enemy were approaching Wagner by mining. No school boy of ten years old, but knows the impossibility of this. The Island is all sand on the surface, and water at the depth of from four to six feet. Mining is therefore out of the question, unless the work is arched by brick or wood. To do this, if at all practicable would require from six to twelve months, and then re-

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER SUMTER - POWERFUL ARTILLERY.-The London correspondent of the New York Times has the following about the Confederate steamer Sumter :

from six to eight feet of water. Let the people be at

The English Government let the Sumter steam out of the Mersey the other day, loaded with munitions of came to England, has been thoroughly overhauled and Nassau, and steamed off in triumph.

Important from the Enemy,

A letter bag of the United States gunboat Ottawa with letters to friends at home, dated as late as the 29th inst., floated ashore on Sullivan's Island Beach Sunday, and is now in possession of our military officials at Headquarters. By letters from Capt. Whiting to his wife, and letters of other officers, we are informed that the Yankees have entertained the idea of breaking up our harbor obstructions by night operations, and actually made the attempt last Wednesday night with their Monitors and gunboats, of which the Ottawa was

The programme, as we learn, was for the Ironsides to engage Fort Moultrie while the Monitors run by .-Violent equalls of wind and rain are given as the reason for turning back before reaching the obstructions, of subscription was immediately started by Marianne t which our Yankee neighbors have apparently such a wholesome dread and high estimate. The letters state that the attempt was to be renewed

on the night of the 29th instant, (Saturday.) As it did not take place, it is presumed that heavy weather again intervened between the Monitors and our obstructions, which yet stand intact.

We observe by the letters that the Captain of th Ottawa was sick on the 27th. This fact, however, did not prevent him from writing home model letters for husbands, in his long and minute description of his daily life and events, and in the expression of his ardent conjugal affection. From these effasions we learn, as was anticipated

down and being sent home continually from the inces sant wear and tear of them in this hot climate.' It appears, too, in the attempt to destroy our ob structions the Monitor Passaic got aground and came near being abandoned by her crew.

that " very many of the officers in the fleet are breaking

The Ottawa has thrown eighty thousand pounds of shot and shell, and apparently eleven thousand pounds be addressed by Rev. A. L. Stone and Rev. Horace of powder. A number of important documents were found which it is not deemed prudent to mention.

Charleston Courier. From the Asheville News, 27th ult.

RAID ON MURPHY -Goldman Bryson, at the head of about 120 disloyal men, made a raid on the town of Murphy, Cherokee county, last Sunday week. They did but little damage to private property, but demolish ed the Jail, and carried off some 50 or 60 guns and con siderable ammunition which belonged to the State, and had been sent to Cherokee for the use of the militia .-They met with no opposition, there being nobody in town but a few old men, and the women and children. Bryson is a native of Cherokee county, but seems to

following document behind him: G. W. Hayes, D. F. Romsaur, M. Fain, and J. R. Dyche: - Dear Sirs: I am acting under the authority of the U.S. Government. I have paid a visit to the town of Murphy with a few of the boys to subjugate the place. We wish to establish and sustain the laws of the old U.S. Government, and as such you may consider me, and I will protect such. I have long acted

have gone clean over on the wrong side. He left the

the laws of the constitution and the Lincoln government. I am an enemy to the Jeff. Davis government certain, sure. You know me, gentlemen, and you will ever find me acting under that rule. Yours, with due esteem

under such laws, and therefore I shall try to carry out

G. BRYSON. It having been stated by the reconstructionists in

North Carolina that the sick soldiers from that State were refused the use of the hospitals in Charleston, Gen. Clingman thus refutes the charge: EULLIVAN'S ISLAND, Aug. 15, 1863.

DEAR SIE:—Your letter has just reached me, in which you state that you understood that a North Carolina Surlively business. One fellow had voluntarily relinquished his front teath to secape conscription. To his up-Charleston, and told to go to North Carolina when sick, &c It seems strange that it should be necessary, in your pinion, for me to contradict such a malicious fabrication I have had occasion to visit the hospitals in Charleston, and know the fact that there are many North Carolina soldiers there, and that they seem to be, in all respects, as well ta-

> soon find himself disgracefully dismissed from the ser-With respect to such persons as you refer to, who are strength of the poison was so great that the small por

Should you think proper.

y way you think proper.

In haste, respectfully and truly,
Yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN. any way you think proper.

Endowment Fund for Soldiers' Orphans.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20, 1863. The donors to this Fund met at the Institution for the Deaf, and Dumb and the Blind, in this city, on Wake, was called to the chair, and S. H. Young ap.

Agreeably to appointment, a much larger number of donors were in attendance than in the morning. Hor.

The Financial Secretary, Rev. Dr. Deems, reported \$ 80,665.00 In cash or Confederate bonds in hand, In subscription of responsible persons not funded. 5,818 00

4,936.40

\$118,510.22 The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to audit Dr. Deem's report, viz: A. M. Gorman, John G. Williams and S. H. Young, Esqrs. Hon. Gov. Bragg, Rev. Mr. Long, and P. F. Pescud, Esq. were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Oth cers for the Provisional government of the Fund, until a charter shall be obtained. They reported the following officers and incumbents, which was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT :

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., of Wake. VICE PRESIDENTS Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover Dr. J. F. Foard, of Rowan.
 David Murphy, of Cumberland

4 J. Q. A. Leach, of Chatham. SECRETARY : S. H. Young, of Wake. TREASURER : Jno. G. Williams, of Wake. FINANCIAL AGENT :

Rev. Dr. Deems, of Wilson Hon D M Barringer, not assigned. E J Hale, Erq, of Cumberland, Hon T D McDowell, of Bladen, S D Wallace, Esq., of New Hanover, Dr John H Hill, of Brunswick, R M McCracken, Esq., of Columbus, Walter F Leak, Esq., of Richmond, Col C D Hill, of Duplin. Col G W Collier, of Wayne, Chas M Skinner, Esq., not assigned. Luke A Powell, Esq., of Sampson, John C Washington, Esq., of Lenoir. Robt W Best, Esq., of Greene,

Jas J Taylor, Esq , of Wilson, D W Bullock, Esq., of Edgecombe, John H Hyman, Esq., of Halifax, Dr W J Hawkins, of Warren, Gen J B Littlejohn, of Franklin, Gen D G Fowle, of Wake, John H Haughten, Esq., of Chatham, J & Royster, Egg., of Granville. To these twenty-nine gentlemen, subject to meet at

the call of the President, were committed all matters connected with the fund until the next meeting of the donors. It was ordered that seven of these should constitute a quorum. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare the draft of a charter to be submitted

to the Board of officers above named, and when approved by them to be presented to the next Legislature :-Hon. Thos. Bragg, P. F. Pescud, Gen. Fowle, Rev. J. S. Long, Wm. Grimes and Patrick Murphy, Esqrs. Other business of importance to the fund, but of no interest to the public was transacted. An earnest harmonious and pleasant feeling pervaded the meeting.

It is hoped at the next meeting more decisive steps will be taken under a charter, which shall put this great charity into practical operation. The meeting congratulated Rev. Rr. Deems upon his extraordinary success in procuring this Fund, and the members pledged themselves to assist in pushing this

work to a consummation. The meeting adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m D. M. BARRINGER,

S. H. Young, Secretary. All the papers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above.

THE following, cut from a Boston paper, of July the 9th, is not very late, but it will be news to most of our readers, and may, perhaps be read with some interest A SPLENDID FLAG FOR THE FIRST NORTH CARO-

LINA REGIMENT—This regiment, the first of General Wildes' colored brigade, now being recruited in North Carolina, is full to the maximum standard. It is commanded by Colonel James C. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, brother of Henry Ward Bescher. It is a finely drilled regiment, and will, no doubt, acquit itself wor thily in the field. A new flag, purchased in this city, will be presented to the command. There is an inter

esting incident connected with this standard. In Newbern lives a colored cook, named Marianna well known to the soldiers there from the many exed lent dinners she has provided for them. A gentleman of Boston happened into her log but a few days after the 54th had left this city, and Marianna and her colored triends requested that Gov. Andrew's speech to the 54th at Readville should be read aloud. It was done, and had an unexpected effect upon some who had not heard the reading, as intelligence travels swiftly among contrabands everywhere. An impromptu purchase a flag for the First North Carolina Regiment although she was told that the citizens of Boston would render this unnecessary, and the colored people had bet

ter keep their money. In a little while postage currency began to flow in from those whose fathers, brothers and sons composithis regiment. Nothing could exceed the interest these people in the organization of the colored regi ment, and the self-sacrificing spirit they evinced -When our informant took passage in the Dudley Buck for Boston be was compelled to receive \$100 to procure a flag in this city. This work he has performed, and has bought a splendid blue silk banner, having on one side the Goddess of Liberty, with her feet crushing a Copperhead Snake, and an inscription-"First N. C Volunteers,"-and on the other side a representa tion of the rising sun, with the word Liberty imprinted

among the rays. The motto here is-"The Lord is our Sun and Shield." This beautiful banner will be exhibited at the Tra mont Temple on Thursday evening, at the meeting to James. The colony of Freemen upon Roanoke Island. in behalf of which these distinguished speakers will plead, consists of the non-combattants, men, women and children, collected from Newbern, Washington, and other parts of North Carolina, a portion of whom contributed the funds for the purchase of the banner which we have described. This colony, it should be remembered, is authorized by Major General Foster and Brig Gen. Wildes.

FATAL POISONING CASE - Brief allusion was made

in our paper yeasterday morning of the poisoning o several young men, who had been attending a dancing party in the neighborhood of the old Fair Grounds, and who had imbibed some poisonous drug through the liquor which they obtained from a neighboring grocery. Yesterday we visited one of the victims of this unfortunate affair, and find that though the facts were at first exaggerated, yet the case was still one of a most serious character. Some few nights since a party of gentlemen and ladies determined to have a convivial gathering, and had assembled at the house of a friend on Main street, near the point designated above, for that purpose. During the evening, as most young men are apt to do, one by one would leave the room, where all was pleasure and enjoyment, and, little thinking they were in pursuit of a deadly poison, visit a grocery located on Main street, just before you reach the Fair Grounds, where they took several drinks of what purported to be whiskey. Everything passed off happily till a late hour in the evening, when one after another began to complain of dreadful nausea at the stomach and dizziness in the head, and very soon thereafter the dance was suspended and the evening's entertainment came to an unpleasant end, as most of the young men who had partaken of the poisonous liquid had been taken to their residences in an unconscious state. After severe suffering, the most of them have recovered; but the dead ly effects of the poison consigned two of them to the grave, and thus left another warning that in the midet of life we are in death. Their names are B. F. Avery and R. E. Durden. Both of them were from Alabama belonged to the army, and were young men spoken of highly by all who knew them. The gentleman with whom we conversed assures us that he only drank about ken care of as in any hospiters I have seen.

If you can give the name of any Surgeon making such a statement as you refer to, I have no doubt but that he will peculiar and revolting taste at the time he swallowed it. Although a young man of robust health, yet the endeavoring by false statements, to create a prejudice against the Confederate cause, they have probably been bought for "thirty pieces of silver" or gold, more or less, by Lincoln, and are working in behalf of the abolition misby Lincoln, and are working in the site of the abolition misby Lincoln, and are working in the site of the abolition misby Lincoln, and are working in the site of the sake of making money, they would also the site of the sake of making money, they would also k came near There may be others in this city so reckless of human life that, for the sake of making money, they would also creants who are laboring to exterminate our people.

Should you think it necessary, you can use this note in profit on it, who would probably be deterred from doing so if the case above cited were promptly taken in hand, its particulars sifted to the bottom, and the parties

blamable justly punished.—R. Dispatch.

Sam'l S. Biddell, Esq., Forrestville.

nst , on motion of Col. Brooks, W. Davis was etary. The Chairman in a few spirited and or annointed the following gentlemen casive of the object and sense of sahui Barnes, Dr. F. Bart, Isaac Lancaster, Henry A. Elison, it will lead seperate v and All son county were among the

and, whereas, we have witnessindignation, the action of a and torgetting their ob igation. a. have publicly pro-

fore ment of the con- Unief of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, after a and endearments to a celeral con-- y de ited, can be ob-Coprateacting the war, inand causing the sacri-

el: hearts while equal to the mag-

deriev, and

. H. BUAN, Chm'n.

Jers and Pr o diait resolu Armstrong Lapacomit; Pr Futman, A. da The Committee the 12b their Chair 12 North Carolina anantly wither

- ' m which we a Therefore ontsp.omulgate repagated by whatevis them to be ne d. among d battle as one man memies to us and al orous in princi we recommend o ma, desire the nit's shall be

a people determined to be

which, after some rior three or lour weeks, imparts to of said county.

The Approach to Charleston ... the Battle of the En-

The Boston Journal thinks that the contest now go-

for any thing in the way of generalship, it is as an engineer. And he probably is very accomplished and ingenious in that line of service. Lis ectual exploits thus far are not proofs of great originality, as perhaps the occasions did not call for it, but they show no dethe occasions did not call for it, but they show no defects in his claims to be a first class engineer. But General Gillmore, in his reduction of Fort Pulaski, defects in his claims to be a first class engineer. But to our Independence, which monstrated highly original and brilliant qualities.

What he accomplished in that case is well known, but the following statement by the Philadelphia North ertein disaffected districts in American of the immense barries of routine opinion ing peace upon terms which we hold which he had the boldness to attack and demolish at eyai in n under the influence of the same time, best shows what stuff the man is made It is stated that General Wright, for three years

> hot have maintain; careful survey, pronounced most positively against the to apport the patri- practicability of an attack on Pulaski, stating that there is not old iron enough in America to take that by submitted for . General Totten, long the head of the entire Epere, and baring gineer Cor, s, is reported to have said, you might as al firing frem land batteries is heard to night well undertake to bombard the Rocky Mountains from Tybee as Fort Pulaski. General Robert E. Lee gave rebel testimony to the same point: "The enemy may the cause of fill your fort with shot and shell, they cannot breach its as emulate their walls." But the incredulous Gillmore insisted on an opportunity to drag some cannon miles across floating gen of this State marshes to a little firm land, on which he proposed to and by some strange chance he was permitted to do so. The world knows the effect on Fort Pulaski, and are now informed that mistake from Battery Boe and sink. Several were killed. adency of such meet. its consequence with the branch of the service to which wounded or drowned. at collistments, damp- he was attached was to make General Gillmore " the best hated officer in the Engineer Corps."

In the present struggle Gillmore has displayed decidel superiority over Beauregard in one respect-that is, in getting his foothold on Morris Island. It be had con law, and the law for the been kept out of that—and he might have been—he could have made no progress; but that having been se a he held, and need ask no favors. At the very starting point, therefore, General son the justice of our Gillmore evinced a generalship of a high r grade than ar and property-every belongs to the strict department of engineering. As the prosecution of the give us confidence, without determining specific results, the conditions of the problem being so different. Sum-ter is further off from General Gilmore's batteries than was I'ulaski; it is of stone instead of brick, and is ad- sent position. Their sharpshooters are very active. develon and ditionally protected by tiers of cotton bales. On the trained by their col- other hand, General Gillmore has much heavier and og as the foot print of better ordnance than he had at Pulaski, and more butat bong the teries, besides having the aid of the iroi-clads. the balance of the conditions is believed to be not against deracy. That we the present undertaking, but experience alone can settle their comom the question.

But Gen. Gillmore and his gallant troops, as well as sales the in- that his success is only a question of time. It is a mili- enemy was about to try to pare the obstructions. All our will be supplied in abundance. Let the people, thereadministration net fore, be in no baste to see the cradle of rebellion brought low. The work must go on scientifically to be effectual, REPORTED REVOLT OF NEGRO REGIMENTS AT a the patriotism, and should not be hurried. It was reported that the we applaud his grand attack was to be opened last Thursday, but we are assured, on good authority, that Gen. Gillmore will A gentlemen from Port Budson reports that the negroes The Currency-Letter from Secretary Memminger not be ready to give the word for action before to day had revolted against their Yaukee brethren. A number of or to morrow. Perhaps, also, a day or two's addition- Yankees were killed before the negroes were overcome. At al delay may be necessary. But the third contest at Baton Rouge a similar emute took place, in which the by persons from Charleston—this time the battle of the engineers—will Yankees came near being overcome by African gentlemen. soon begin, and will, we are confident, march steadily who have on to the complete satisfaction of all loyal men and the FROM VICKSBURG-THREE THOUSAND NEGRO SOL-

> From the Charleston Courier, 31st inst. News from the Islands.

and vigorous fire in reply.

Until yesterday no formidable attack has tom made

on Fort Sumter since the attack of the Monitors on days ago. Sunday morning, the 16th inst. That attack was short in duration, but the fire very accurate, and owing to River. causes we trust now removed, very dangerous. It may not be indiscreet to mention in general terms the fact that had the fire been then continued in all

this Con- probability the magezine would have soon been made e Congress, and unsafe, or had an early renewal of the attack taken place the fort might have been blown up. The Monitors, however, drew off. Seven days have since elapsed be held at and the powder since then placed beyond danger.

proceed. teries Cheves, Haskell and Wagner. The Yankees are all, with the request reported working continually and cautiously on an ad-Journal, and other vanced battery at the rifle pits, and yesterday afternoon meeting publish the kept up a steady fire from one Parrott gun. Later in the day, however, they had succeeded in getting two more in position, and at last accounts had opened a heavy fire on Battery Wagner from 3 Parrott

> Out of a little over 800 shots from the four Yankee batteries fired at Fort Sum'er yesterday, hardly 100 struck the Fort, all the rest falling short, showing a proof that the enemy's guns are loosing their efficiency The enemy, it is reported, has mounted new guns on his batteries. Nos. 1 2 and Gadberry Hill. Two of these guns are believed to be three hundred pounder parrots. He has also mounted a very heavy gun in

battery at Gadberry Hill. tion or number of vessels in the fleet. Very heavy wagons and teams. firing commenced at nine o'clock last night and still continued at the hour of closing our report at twelv

The following casualties are reported at Buttery Wagner, Friday and Saturday : Lieut. James C. Randall, A. D. C. to Gen. Col quitt, wounded in the face, and bones fractured by a

Private Wm. Gaskins, Company E, 54th Georgia, wounded in the head. Capt. Colt, Company I, 8th North Carolina, slightly

injured in the eyes Private Wm. Williams, Company E, 231 Georgia, wounded in the thigh. Private G. W. Touchs'one, Company K, 54th Geor-

gia, left arm amputated at First Georgia Hospital. ADMITTED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, AMERICA STREET. August 29 .- Private F. W. Tarch, Company K, 8th

North Carolina, concussion, shell. North Carolina, face wound. Carolina, face wound.

LIEUT. WOOD AGAIN AT WORK-THREE SPILING

place last Tuesday, in the bay, off the mouth of the Twin Brothers. One of the ships was laden with coal, hay to be destroyed. and the other two with anchors and chains. The Gold- An official dispatch from Gillmore, dated the 24th of Aufrom these en Rod drawing too much water, was, in consequence, gust, announces the practical demolition of Fort Wagner. destroyed, but the other two were safely anchored in a latter a bombardment of seven days. He states that he these with pain prison. Lieut. Wood has thus secured five prizes and Bearregard due notice of his intention. From other sourdeclarified comrades, made about 90 prisoners. The last expedition was at- ces, we learn that shells were thrown into Charleston tended with no loss on our side.

No official information has yet been received in respublication of the pro- gard to the reported capture of the steamers Louisiana mond papers, and in and Currituck.—Richmond Enquirer.

Attempted Escape Frustrated. A correspondent of the Raleigh State Journal, writes

from Kinston, August 22nd, as follows: A negro fellow dressed in temale apparel, comprising tarted up as arrant a race a hoop skirt, measuring five feet eight inches in diame-They dector whiskey. ter, and wearing a pair of green spectacles, and a green 19th inst. Her news is unimportant. arit of it - is now com. Major Whitford's men, at Coward's bridge, ten miles Brown. If and and I we take is secured by adding quite a likely fellow, and says his name is Ben, and that Breadstuffs closed with a downward tendency. a wild game, or young yeal, or lamb, he is from Gaston county, and belongs to a Mr. Durr

This base prostitute of a white women, says she is and part and the standard and the standa

BY TELEGRAPH.

tempt to run the gauntlet of our batteries into the ha.bor. man measure.

THE MONITORS ENGAGED.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31st. 1863. About noon to day, two Monitors approached and opened fire on Fumter, but were soon driven off by Fort Mou! at great expense. trie and battery Gregg. At two o'clock, p. m., all the Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Windsor, opposite Detroit, Monitors stood in close to Sumter, firing brickly at that on the 24th August. Fort, Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg. For an hour the fight was severe. Moultrie and our fullivan Island Batte ries fired very rapidly, and soon after three of the Monitors withdrew, some having been struck frequently. Occasion of 1 ablic affairs, is published in the Whig this merning.

FROM CHARLESTON-HORR BLE MISTAKE. CHARLESTON, Aug. 31st, 1863. uninterapted firing. This morning the firing continued,

Last night while the transport steamer Sumter was returning from Morris Island with the twenty third Georgia u ceasing vigilance and unfal ering faith Regiment, which had been relieved, was opened upon by

VERY LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. All quiet this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1st, 1863. The firing this afternoon has been slow, the first not paricipating. The land batteries are fi-ing at Sumter, which lds out gallantly. Little additional damage has been done, and the garrison are in good spirits. Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer is here, and will enter upon outy

to-morrow, as second in command to Beauregard. The most of the non-combatants have left the city. No casualties on our side in the action with the Moritors

vesterday. LATER FROM CHARLESTON-THE MONITORS TRY

TO RUN THE GAUNTLET. CHARLESTON, Sept. 2d, 1863. Last night, at 11 o'clock, the Monitors approached close to Fort Somter and opened a terrific fire of shot and shell the whole loyal public, are sanguine in the conviction against her. For a time the impression prevailed that the tary axiom that every fortified place can be taken, if on- Sullivan Island batteries, including Fort Moultrie and batly the proper means are expended. The Government tery Gregg at Cumming's Point, opened upon the Monitors, means that there shall be no failure in the if in the case. and the roar of heavy ordnance was kept up incessantly Men, ordnance, and the requisite material of all kinds until daylight. The flurg was the lordest ever heard here, and startled the entire city.

PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 31st, 1833.

DERS SLAUGHTERFD, &c. says the Yankees sent 3000 negroes to garrison Richmond, been successful; and you will learn, also, that the drink of pach brandy. In the meantime, we continue During Friday night and Saturday the shelling from the enemy's land batteries were unusually slow, our James' Island batteries, however, keeping up a constant state of the last ession. My report then retired to "vivimes" to the last ession. My report then retired to "vivimes" to the last hour, and when at the last ession. My report then retired to "vivimes" to the last hour, and when a the last ession. My report then retired to "vivimes" to the last trein leaves, we intend to "vivimes" to the last trein leaves, we intend to "vivimes" to the last trein leaves, we intend to "vamous." ing no quatters.

General Price has badly defeated the enemy on White

them into two classes. The first class embraces sixteen to seventeen, and forty-five to sixty—those constitute the severy reason to believe that the currency man, sink to earth unwept? Woman, in every relation of the severy relat About 41% yesterday afternoon Battery Cheves open- seventeen, and forty-five to sixty,-those constitute the can be well sustained. About 412 yesterday afternoon Battery Cheves openthe Charman of the Charman of ed on a side whice steam ship transport loaded with county reserves. The second class comprises seventeen

About 412 yesterday afternoon Battery Cheves openthe Charman of ed on a side whice steam ship transport loaded with county reserves. The second class comprises seventeen

It is obvious, from this statement, that the popular to a side which tags and the statement, that the popular to the correctly statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The empty first statement, that the popular troops. The troops were also observed landing heavy guns from a cache tags and the statement, that the popular troops. The troops were also observed landing heavy guns from a cache tags and the statement, that the popular troops. The troops were also observed landing the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the value of the currency by a competition of estimating the va The firing Sunday afternoon was kept up regularly Confederate officers, and others deemed necessary to the three fold, its proportion to gold rates at more than the bud ere it had expanded to the morning sun. Her gen-

FROM RICHMOND.

days. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says is not controlled by some local obstruction; and, by rethe main body of Meade's army has been massed in three ferring to these, it will be seen that the currency divisions, respectively stationed at Warrenton, Manassas has maintained itself at the ratio which the outstanding Junction and Centreville. Fifteen thousand intentry of this issues indicate. You will perceive by the statement army were lately sent to Gillmore. The correspondent reiterates upon coull mation, that the Yankee army of the there has been funded in bonds \$232 404 670, to which, Potamac is in worse condition at this time than since the \$70,000 000 more, which are yet in the hands of the first advance on this line after the Bull Run battle.

rebuilt is false. dosoy made a successful dash on a wagon tain on Mon-There has been no change of importance in the posi- day night, capturing a portion of the guard and forty-one

RICHMOND Va., Aug. 31st, 1863. n ght, Mosby, with 800 men, attacked a train of 44 Sutlers' lished in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for July, they n ght. Mosby, with 800 men, attacked a train of 44 Sutlers' lished in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for July, they
waggons between Centreville and Bull Run, without meethave funded, in call loan and bonds, not more than
his post, and his highest ambition was to see his native ing with much resistance, although the train was guarded \$200,000,000. by Federal soldiers, and captured the whole of the wagous and contents, and nearly all the cavalry escort, a large number of Government horses and other property belong. will address yours aves vigorously to measures which ing to the Government and private individuals to a very

An order has been issued from headquarters, Kensas

of three counties in Mi souri, lying closest to the Kansas the six per cent. call loan which was reported at the line. The order direct; that all persons living within the last session. limits specified, with certain exceptions, remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days, unless, ing a deposit in the l'reasury, on interest, we may not in the meantime they prove their loyalty to the satisfac | be able to attract and retain there all the Treasury August 30.—Private W. Barber, Company K, 8th tion of the commanding officer. On this proof being given, no tes not actually required for circulation. they may remove to any military station within that mili-August 30 .- Private W. Russ, Company C. Sth N. | tary district, or to any part of Kanas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. Those whe do not so prove their loyalty, are to depart further into the interior, VESSELS CAPTURED.—Another, brilliant exploit took Misseuri or elsewhere. All grain and hay of loyal per-Rappahannock, which resulted in the capture of three the order, be taken to the nearest mittary station, and Yankee sailing vessels—the Coquette, Golden Rod and turned over to the commanding officer. All other grain and

to throw shell into Charleston was a three hundred pounder Parrott rifle. But this enormous piece of ordnance, after a few discharges accidentally burst, breaking off about a foot from the muzz'e. This mishap not only destroyed the accuracy of the fire, but reduced the range by a mile and a halt, so that until another gun of equal calibre can be mounted, no more shells can be thrown into Charleston.

cost of graune alcohol, and below here on yesterday, and were brought to this Liverpool, Aug. 19th.—Cotton, sales to-day reached ten an officer in Gen. Bragg's army to his wife: and any with water, very, and coloring place last night and lodged in prison. The negro is thousand bales, the market closing buoyant and upward.

"You ask me what I think about the state of the water was and that becountry? You will have seen by my letter."

FIRE IN THOMASTON, GA.

ton Hotel and Webb's Hotel-were burnt. The Printing | lose every dollar of property he possesses, and work the from wharf at \$24 a \$25 per cord.

A large quantity of Government corn and some wheat was trymen again under the same detestable yoke with the correspondent of the Selma Mississippian writing from

RICHMOND, Sept. 1st. 1863. The enemy's fire to day has been much heavier than on The Germans of New York hild a mass meeting on the any day during the past week. It was chieff; at Sumter 27th of August, to take measures to test the legality of the during the morning, but in the evening it was directed Conscription act. Several Committees were appointed .against Wagn c. The casualties at our batteries were Much excitement prevailed. The s, cakers were loud in slight. It is expected that the Monitors may any night at- the denunc ation of what they termed the cruel and inhu-

The gunboats connecticut and Quebec City collided of New Inlet, near Wilmington, on the 21st of August, both sustained serious damage. They had just been overhauled

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1, 1863, An elequent letter from Hon. W. C. Rives, on the aspect In the concluding paragraph, he says: On whatever side flook. Is e no on en of discouragement, but on the con- King a fugitive, and Prussa seemed no better than a trary new grounds of a surance with regard to the ultimate French Province, Sir Jas. McIntosh wrote in despair, The batteries on both sides last night kept up heavy and and certain triumph of the great cause in which we are embarked. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of our great cause, blessed with the approving smiles of heaven and sustained by stout hearts, with

> Several public men of this State have taken the stump are arousing the cothusiasm of the people everywhere. Passengers from F.edericksbu g this afternoon report an unusual commotion among the Yankees in tafford just before the train started, but the cause could not be ascertained.

An official statement shows that the entire debt of Virginia at this time does not exceed thirty-six millions of dol-

RECONSTRUCTION.

BY A. R. WATSON,

Unite? how will you gather up The fragments of our broken laws?
Their hands have filled the bitter cup
Of hate. The arm of vengeance draws Its sword with a convulsive start To smite submission to the heart.

Re-union? yes! when you can rise Pale thousand from their sleep of death. When light from sightless eyes shall blaze, And rotting frames rejoice in breath When blood that flecked a hundred plains thall leap again through living veins.

Submit? to wrongs that needs must send A shudder through a tyrant's frame To deeds of reeking crime that blead Their lurid glare, beclouding fame Connive at outrage, shame and guilt? Ignore the blood that freemen spilt?

No! NEVER! like a thunder shout Brest from each clotted battle plain, From every wound-mouth gushes out A curse that throbs through every vein Of timid caitliffs who would frame That fabric of eternal shame. Atlanta, August 26th, 1863.

The following letter from Secretary Memminger to Senator Hunter, relative to the currency, is published TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, August 24, 1863.

Hor. R. M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Va : Sir-In reply to your inquiries about the finances, I emount of circulation which the country could proba-

Our guerillas sunk two transports below Natchez ten bly tour at \$150,000,000.

The statement now shows that the our standing Treasury notes used as general currency amount almost to three times this amount. But when it is considered! that a very large portion of these notes are across the Mississippi, it will be apparent that in the Atlantic JONATHAN P. CHARLES, in the 36th year of his age. Mongoment and the estimate of three to one is rather over the mark. Two absorbents are now added which will keep down the reorganization of the militia provides for the enumeration of the males from sixteen to sixty, and divides them into two classes. The first class embraces sixteen to

modity as platina or tin, and its price is governed by RICHMOND, Aug. 31st, 1933. the law of demand and supply. As I have already shown, in the report referred to, wheat and corn afford much more reliable standards of value when their price Treasury officers to be funded, making in all about The report that the wharves at acquia (reek were being \$302,000,000. Add to this \$15 442,000, deposited in the five per cent. call loan, and we have an aggregate

of nearly \$318,000,000 withdrawn from the currency. This result is certainly very favorable, and shows that the measures adopted by Congress have been quite as successful as any of us had anticipated. It is some what remarkable that the Yankee Government should have adopted exactly the same measures for withdraw-Batting repapers of the 29th inest say that on Tuesday ing their circulation, and, according to a statement public won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

as to our carency; and if, when Congress meets, you rights. as to our carrincy; and if, when Congress meets, you will address yours alves vigorously to measures which will restrain its further increase, we shall be fully able to maintain our cause. I would suggest to you two more by fond parents and loving relatives who are now matters for consideration: One is the export duty called on to mourn his untimely end; but it is a consolation matters for consideration: One is the export duty which I propesed, and the other is a renewal of the call City, which, if carried cut, will depopulate nearly the whole loan for all Treasury notes upon the same principle with

It is worth the experiment to try whether, by allow-Very truly, yours,

Statement of Outstanding Treasury Notes, August 8, 1863.

U. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treesury.

Total of all kinds of General Currency Notes, .\$523,114,405 \$452,979,806 And probably beyond the Mirsissippi...... 150,60),000 \$302,979,803 Statement of Bonds into which Currency has been Fund Funded since Feb. 20, 3863. 124,318,370 Funded of notes, May 16, 1861. 8,086,300 \$232,404,670 \$302,464,670 Five per cent. partly funded...... 15,442,000

> From the Richmond Enquirer. The Spirit of the Army.

We have lately received many letters from the friends The steamship Hibernia brings European advices to the of the soldiers, enclosing letters from the army full of all the fire, energy and determination that has always char-Typic brandy, and French vail in company with a white woman and a little girl Garabaldi has published a letter addressed to Abraham acterized those noble defenders of the country. With forth of brandies and child, aged about eight years, all making their way to Lincoln, liberator of the slaves of the Republic of America. them there is neither depression nor despondency—for and of all three. The the Yankees at Newbern, run in amongst our pickets, He compares him [Lincoln] to the Son of God and John depression is cowardice and despondency treason. We have space to-day but for one extract from a letter from

to - I think that our final triumph is inevitable as the President says, and that the war will not last

Office of the Upson Pilot also burnt. Also the Post Office. remainder of his life as a day laborer, than see his coun-

In Boston Journal thinks the Boston Journal the Boston Journal thinks the Boston Journal the Boston Jour It is universally admitted that if Beauregard is good for any thing in the way of generalship, it is as an entron.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL GOES ON AT CHARLES—
TON.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN NEW YORK—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN NEW YORK—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN NEW YORK—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN NEW YORK—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS.

> burg are to be perishable names? cited only to mark vain; that all that is good and great is to succumb to other people in the same unhappy frame of mind. all that is vile, weak and ignoble; genius and virtue to be crushed under the Jaggernaut wheels of brute phys ical firce! It is madness—it is want of faith in God. Give me the leader whose battle-cry is like Davis, 'victory, final triumph;' or like our immortal Jackson's, 'I trust in God-I wish they would come on!

" Do you remember that, after the battle of Jena. when Berlin was in the hards of Narpleon, the Prussian a profound gloom settled over all the foremost minds in Europe, the colossal power of France bid fair to strangle every separate nationality in its grasp; but old bullheaded Blutcher and a few other brave spirits beld fast, and hoped, and toiled, and fought for better days? They lived to enter Paris twice in triumph. But I ask and are addressing mass meetings in various sections. They you have we come to that yet? Why, what is there yet to try men's souls? Two garrisons lost by the stupidity of a General. That is the whole of it. But we shall beat them in the next pitched battle, and then, perhaps, our poor croakers will take heart.

"I am disgusted with the course of the ---. Whatever be its intentions, it is giving aid and comfort and information to the enemy. But, n'importe, the press, with all its blunders, will be found to have played a noble part in this war; and God knows we have all need to be charitable one to the other; let us join hands and drive these Yankees out. Let property and everything else go to the common cause; and then, when the good work is done, the survivors must take good care of the women and children. Who would not be too bappy to take upon himself this labor of love for the brave soldier, dead on the field of honor? "I have written you a long letter; you must be of

good cheer."

From the Chattanooga Rebel, August 25.
Shelled Out.
Dear, defiant, brave, "lest ditch" fellow-citizens, who have chivalrously left me behind in Chattanooga, to be overcome by the enemy, why don't you come back and see the fun? The Yankees have not been here since you lest, but have sent over several noisy messangers. About the hardest case" I have met yet from the other side of the river is a "spherical case." As it came over in the air, I concluded it must be atmospherical.

We have had nothing but shells since the enemy came up the valley. The missiles fell about us here last week like snow flakes, and quite as harmless. The streets are literally bouldered with unexpleded shells. and the siege of Chattanooga is still, in consequence, an unexploded humbug. We had shells for breakfest yes-terday, and expect to take a few more "on the ball shell" this evening, if not in batter, at least " in batter ry." I have learned to dedge these little messengers the Yankees with astonishing agility. The other day two batteries from the other side opened on me

when I threw a double somerset as soon as I saw the smoke, and caught half adozen conice! balls in my at teil pocket. Think I shall have here to day. My army, consisting of the Honorable Kwort Keg and myself, is considerably demoraliz d. Our supplies are ensed statement of the issue of Trersury cut off. The enemy have got the range of Willy's store JACFSON, Miss., Aug. 315., 1863.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, just from Vicksburg,

You will see from this statement that the funding has the legs.

You will see from this statement that the funding has the legs.

We think of sending a flag of trace over to Resy for a

Yours unshelled, J. HAPPY.

DIED.

between the enemy's batteries and Fort Moultrie, batteries Cheves, Haskell and Wagner. The Yankees are community regardless of age, are included in the first class situated as we are, gold is as much a commercial comthe kind christian hospitality of those under whose roof she died. But medical skill and the attentions of friends could

not avert the fatal blow. ELIZA is gone. Yes! gone from earth to Heaven above, Where pain nor sorrow never come, To live forever in her Saviour's love, In Heaven, her eternal home. But weep not for her the bitter tear, Nor give your heart to vain regret; 'Tie but the casket that lies here. The gem t at filed it sparkles yet.

Feil at the battle of Gettysburg, on July 1st, Capt. OLI-YER EVANS MERCEB, of Co. G, 20th N. C. Reg't. "Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er; Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking Dream of battle fields no more. Days of danger, sight of waking "

Among the many illustrious dead who have offered up their lives in the present unboly war, no more chivalrous soldier or purer patri it has fallen on the field of battle than Capt. O. E. Mercer, of Brunswick county, N. C. At the commencement of the present struggle, inspired by patrioti-m and prompted by duty, he joined a company from his native county, in which he was elected Lieutenaut. 1200 000,000.

These figures show that there is no reason for distrust hood he has fallen in a foreign land, battling for freedom's

to know that he could not have fallen in a more sacred cause. His noble deeds and bright example will long live in the memory of his many friends, and o'er his tomb could be appropriately inscribed the famous Roman epita; h: Non ille pro charis amicis. Aut patria, timidus perire.

On Doctor's Creek, in Duplin county, on the 17th Aug., Mr. JOHN PAGE, in the 54th year of his age.

He returned home sick from a visit to a sick son in the army, and survived only two or three days. From his Constian character and course through life, we have every reason to hope and trust that he now rests from all of earth's trials and suffering. To his widow and family we offer our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

At his residence in Brunswick County, on the 25th Aug, Mr. JOHN SKIPPER, aged 74 years. WILMINGTON MARKET, September 2nd, 1863. BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP-Continues to be brought in

slowly, and there is only a small steck on market. We quote beeves on the hoof at 60 to 65 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality, and Sheep at \$16 to \$20 each, as to size.

Bacon—Scarcely any coming in, and there is nonmarket. We quote hog round from carts at \$1 20 to \$1 30

BUTTER-\$2 to \$2 25 per lb.

BEESWAX -\$1 30 to \$1 40 per lb.

CORN-Scarce and wanted. Sells by the quantity at \$4 50 to \$5 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Little or none on market. We quote from the graperies at \$5 75 to \$6 per bushel, in lots to suit. COPPERAS-Retails at \$1 75 per lb. Colion—60 to 65 per lb.

Eggs—Sell from carts at \$1 40 to \$1 50 per dozen.

Flour-Is in light stock, and in fair demand. Sells from store at \$70 per bbl. for superfine. HIDEE-Green, 76 to 80 cents, and Dry \$1 60 to \$1 75 per

LEATHER-Sole \$5 to \$5 50, and Upper \$3 to \$3 50 per LARD-\$1 20 to \$1 25 per lb. MOLAGESS—New Orleans retails at \$10 per gallon. OSNABURGS—\$1 45 to \$1 50 per yard. POULTRY--Chickens \$1 to \$1 50 at to size, and grown fowls \$1 25 to \$2 50 each.

Potators—irish \$8 per bushel. RICE—Clean, 18 to 20 cents per lb. SALT—Sound made sells at \$18 per hushel. EUGAR—\$1 50 to \$1 60 in hhds., and \$1 90 to \$2 25 pe b. in bbis.

BEESTING-\$1 50 per yard for Fayetteville factory.

YARN—\$14 to \$15 per bunch.
Wood—Is scarce and in demand at high prices. Retails

SPIRITS TURPENTINE -\$1 80 to \$2 per gallon.
Tallow-\$1 35 to \$1 50 per lb.

CONDITION OF OUR TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.-A

suredly they will earn the eternal contempt of all whose you may confidently anticipate a good account of opinion is worth regarding among us. Beggary, begga- them when they encounter the enemy. The Missouriry before the vile dishonor of perjury to a sacred cause, ans are anxious for a march into Missouri. They burn and submission to a hated despotism

"Who can talk of failure? Who can brook the thought that Manassas and Richmond and Fredericks-

Those journalists who have been croaking gloomily the folly of a temporary outbreak; that Lee and Jack about the condition of matters in Northern Arkansas, son shall be ranked in history with the brave but un- can now see that they had no foundation for their fortunate chiefs of La Vendee; that the life-blood of gloomy croaking. But it is the nature of some men to 200 000 Contederates shall have been poured out in be dissatisfied with everything, and to endeavor to put

AUCTION SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

Ex Steamships Gen'l Beauregard, Arabian and Flora. ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargees of Steam. ships General Beauregard, Arabian and Flora, together with sundry consignments Ex Mary Ann and Margaret and Jessie. Making altogether the most important sale ever

held in the Confederacy, vis : 8 bales printed Saxonies, 8 bales white Saxonies, 6 bales Oxford Cloths. 15 cases Madder Prints, 11 cases Mourning do., 36 cases Felt Wool and Cassimere Hats, 6 cases Dark DeLaines. case Drab case Black Alpaca, 2 cases 2 cases Black and White Plaids, 2 cases "and Scarlet" 3 cases French Merino, (various colors,) case Black Frilled Shawls, l case " Lama " l case " Ground Ginghams

2 cases Wove Flannel, cases Melton Cleths, 1 case Fancy Casaimeres, 1 case Flannel, assorted colors, 1 case assorted Braids, case Ariel Stripes, l case Merino Shirts,

1 case Black Broad Cloth. 4 cases Flannel and Striped Shirts, 2 cases Needles, 1150 M., 12 cases Coats' Spool Cotton, 200 yards, black and white, 1 case Agate Buttons, 300 Gt. Gross, 1 case Bone Buttons, 237 Gt. Gross,

3 bales Grey Blankets, 1 case Satchels and Portmonies, case Tooth Brushes and Purses 32 cases Cotton Cards, Nos. 8s, 9s and 10s, 1 case English Carding and Filletts,

33 bales Sea Island and Gunny Bagging,

120 coils Manilla Rope. 39 cases Letter and Cap Paper, 5 cases Steel Pens. 7 cases Lead Pencils, 2 cases Envelopes,
2 cases Playing Cards,
4 cases Memorandum Books, &c,
2 cases Bank Note and Parchment Paper,

94 cases Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and

Shoes, 4 cases French Waxed Calf Skins. 4 bales Super Sole Leather. 119 barrels Mackerel, 234 bags Prime Coffee, 24 barrels Prime Coffee, 212 do. do. Brown St 50 do. Crushed Sugar, do. Brown Sugar,

3 chests Congou Tea. 21 casks pure Sperm Oil, 7 "Kerosene O'!,

2 cases Mustard. 360 kegs Bi. Carb. Boda, 150 bbls. Boda Crystals, 83 boxes Extract Logwood, 13 bble Epsom Salts, 3 bble. Glauber Salts, 1 ceak Befined Borax, 5 cases do. do. 5 bbls. do. do. 1 bbl. Glue, 2 casks Sugar Lead. 6 cases Chioroform. casks Crucibles. 2 cases Magenta Crystals, 2 cases Dover's Powders. 2 cases Calomel and Jalap, 1 case India Rhubarb. cases Calomel and Ipecac, 1 case Quinine.

1 case Castor Oil, 3 cases Tinct. Opium, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 1 case Sulphate Morphia, 1 case Adhesive Plaster, 3 casks Soda Ash.

6 cases Brier Root Pipes. 250 sacks Liverpool Salt. 100 kegs cut Nails Assorted.

479 cases Imported Brandy, Pinet, 1848.

various brands. 40 Champagne, Anchor, and C. D. 49 16 Bannet & Co.

50 cases Imported Claret, St Julien. 3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
4 quarter casks Cognac Brandy.
5 "choice Whiskey.

hoice Whiskey 25 casks Alcehol.

Aug. 17th, 1863.

271-te

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL.

500 PAIR OF COTTON CARDS NO. 10 do. WOOL do.

80.000 GUN AND PISTOL CAPS. HOES, Collars, Axes, Gun Tubes, Awls, Spurs, Razors, Pins, Pitchforks, Gimblets, Shoe Lasts, Shoe Pegs and Thread, Canteens, Fishhocks, fine Black and Green Teas, Thread, Canteens, Fishing, ac., &c., at Brushes, Wool Hats, Blacking, &c., &c., at WILSON'S

Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment Pept. 1, 1863. VALUABLE INVESTMENT:

SWAN'S POINT FOR SALE. THAT valuable tract of Land known as Swan's Point, situated in Onslow county, immediately on the West bank of New River, and in full view of the ocean, is now offered for sale. It is well adapted to the growth of corn. ground peas, potatoes, &c., a portion of the tract consists of what is termed hammock land, the soil of which is inexhaustable, and at present has a most excellent crop of corn upon it, there is also some excellent oak and hickory neck land to clear.

I also offer for sale my entire interest in a sett of Salt Works situated on Middle Sound, about nine miles from Wilmington, capable of making from 40 to 50 bushels of Salt per day. Any one wishing to purchase, will please make early application to GEO. N. ENNETT

Sneed's Ferry, N. C. Aug. 20th, 1863 NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of September, 1863, and continue TEN MONTHS. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the Session.—

For information as to method of admission, &c., address WILLIE J, PALMER, Principal. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24, 1863. NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING MRN having deserted from Beery's Shipyard, Militia and other officers are requested to arrest them wherever found: J. C. Smith, New Hanover County; L. W. Merrirt, Daplin Joseph Skipper, Bladen R. W. & W. L. BEERY,

Government Contractors

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a tract of land lying t on the ten mile swamp, in the county of Robeson, N. C., seven miles South of Lumberton and ten miles from Lumber Biver, consisting of five hundred acres, with a good Plantation well adapted to the growth of corn. peas, pota

Plantation well adapted to the growth of corn, peas, potatoes, &c., with a large body of woodland under good fence and ready for elearing, and a good site for a mill on it. It is the best range for both cattle and hogs in this section.—

There is a good Dwelling House and other necessary outhouses. Tae locality of this place it very healthy. Any person wishing to buy would do well to call and examine the land before purchasing elsewhere, as I will give as good a bargain as can be had in the county of Rebeson. Any information can be had by calling on Charles Ivey, Jr., at Lumberton, or Reddin Bice, who lives near the premises.

William RICE.

Lumberton, N. C., Ang. 26th, 1863.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

By an official publication in the Charleston papers of the ought to be subject to impressment for public use, like | are not given.

WE now seldom care to entage in any controversies, or we deviate from this rule now in correcting the Fayette- leston. rear, simply because that paper has, for some time, kept harping upon one thing, and that a wholly incorrect representation of our language. The has over and over again asserted that the Journal had avowed that it had never ceased to aclas a political part zan, with its old political friends. Now, we ges on good paper. The second number is before us. against those stigmatized as " Destructives : "-

tistati it ex-ailed, os racised, excluded and t party organization and for party purormer times and with whom our connection as rever teen discived but we speak to al. What everence of part zan action is there in all this? the parophy of party in a spirit of solf-sacrifice. We see no further particulars. reason, however, for cisso'ving our association with our old free co. None certainly in the fact that they have discard-

he panoply of party in a spirit of self-sacri

hab that fed and rurtured us, even if others have. By the way, since we are replying to cotemporaries, we Dougles man do ing the Presidential canvass. This much and I will not disguise from you the fact that, in conse is d.s. For the rest, the long article of the Progress may quence of the recent contraction of our territory. it we re pass. There are threats of, we know not what, which have lyalone on the ordinary sources of supply in the hands of tarmers and planters, we shall fail to meet the wants of the cotemporary ought not to indulge in such things. ad . weight to any assertion-they do no good. cell that we know of, but possibly some

18. Leq., Adjutant General of North Carolina, appointed. Persons having business with the

We have heard it hinted that General R. C. GATLIN is to energy the appointment of Adjutant General as the suc-

The papers received from Charleston do not confirm the to heart and determine to do it. There is ample time and enorted recognize of the refleplits by our forces on Wedwhit. It appears from those who participated, Ivamed packet force of eighty men of the 61st and was timked and surrounded by an overarea of the enemy, who had been massing all plastiers. The enemy advanced with three respecifelly. Our men fought gallantly, but the e too everwhelming. The enemy sufferedseverely ne shot fire of our artillery. The firing on in the enemy's batteries was comparatively le and method al. It is believed the enemy's guns are values cut from the revere ordeal to which thee have been

Norther the number of casualties, nor the names of the killed, we maded or prisoners in the affair of Wednesday n ght has been assertained.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R.

This community, with much of the adjoining region has ome months past been in a great measure, if not enly dependent upon the Wilmington & Manchester Baiload for corn and other breadstuds. Indeed supplies have seen drawn from that source even as high up as Cumberud, and those supplies are much needed. The road has been and is excessively crowded by this and by government treight, and though the utmost exertions are made, limited amount of rolling stock on the Campany has not been able to meet be enabled to afford relief to the public, and to accommo- army. date both private shippers and the public, Mr. DRANE, the in obtaining a considerable number of cars and engines which will be here in about three weeks. When they ar-

We understand that in the present scarcity of, and de. mand for rolling stock Mr. Drane had considerable difficulties to overcome is obtaining that which he has got. However, he has got it, and we trust it will enable the Com-

of those who have not yet given in their en lay and Tuesday the 31st inst., and the 1st of Septemlatter day, all delarquents will have to abide the conse-

Pears. - Last evening Col. John A. Richardson presented us with a me fine pears, as a specimen of those growing thard on his place in Bladen county. They are of different choice varieties, and by their splendid appearthat the Col knows how to cultivate the arts of

Good pears have not heretofore been raised to any ex- negro tent in this State, but recently Col. ETEELE, in Richmond, Col Richableson in B aden, and other gentlemen throughout the state had been paying more attention to the cul-

THE report reaches us by way of Mobile from Havana, and by wat of Tallahassee, Fla., from some unknown point, steamer Vanderbilt, sail to have been the none of the channels through which the news comes are vain effort to extricate themselves, between five and six above suspicion or beyond doubt. The statement is that hundred poor fanatic negroes.

IT APPEARS from the Charleston papers received this morning, that the reported a sault on Battery Wagner of Tuesday night, arose out of the fact that the enemy in ma king their approaches to the Fort have advanced by ziv zag lines to withinstwenty-five yards of our outer line of rifle pits. In order to run their next parallel it has become necessary that these rifle pits should be car-27th Inst., we see that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been compellified. Accordingly a little after 7 o'clock, on Tuesday el to resort to the impressment of negro labor for the de- n'ght, just as the Sixty-First North Carolina was relieiv fence of Charleston. He has heretofore relied upon the ing the Fifty-Fourth Georgia, a detachment of which was furnished. We regret that such a state of things exists, considerable force by the enemy. The enemy's force is even in the department of North Carolina. It is to be hoped supposed to have been between one thousand and fifteen our Commanding General will not be caught in a similar hundred strong, with a battery of light artillery. Our trap as Gen. Beauregard. If persons having slaves will force was only between two and three hundred, consisting not send them to him, let him impress them in time to have of detachments of the 54th Georgia and that North Carolina. all the work done that is necessary for the defence of Wil- The fight lasted about an bour, when the Yaukees retired, mington. There is no use in being mealy mouthed about carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to the matter. The labor is in the country, and it must be have been considerable, as our batteries on James Island procured in some way or other, if it takes every kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was five negro man in the State. White men are impress killed and nineteen wounded. The following wounded ed, not for a mere emergency, but for the whole North Carolinians were brought to the city on Wednesday war, and this not at the market value, but at so many dol- morning :- Private Thos. Down, Co. A, 61st N. C.; Private lars a month. If white men can thus be impressed, we do J. M. Anderson, Co. I. 61st N. C.; Capt. A. J. Moore, Co. not see why negroes should not. If they are considered as F, 61st N. C., severely; Private C. C. Newton, Co. A, 61st persons, surely they are not of more dignity than tree white N. C.; Private RICHARD GRIMSLEY, Co. E. 61st N. C. The men-if we look upon their labor as property, surely it names of the killed, whether in the 61st N. C. or 54th Ga.,

other property. But this impressment ought to proceed | On Wednesday evening the enemy, in overwhelming upon system - not taking all the labor from one section - force, made as assault upon our outer line of rifls pits, not going out into the highways and byways and taking and succeeded in carrying them. It was reported, men without warning, from their master's teams sent into however, that our troops had been reinfo ced, town, perhaps carrying out supplies which are absolutely and the pits retaken. This report is mentioned by the Cournecessary. There is surely no more sacredness about a | ier, but not by the Mercury. The enemy opened on Monnegro than a white man, no more reason why property in day for the first time, a three hundred pound Parrott gun negro labor should not be impressed for public use than on Sumter. The bolts thrown by this gun are twenty three inches long and ten inches in diameter. Their effect is far more powerful than those projected from the 200 pounder.

reply to any attacks made upon us. We let our articles go | Changed their Base -The Offices, Editors, Printers, for what they may be worth, without occupying time and etc., of the Chattanooga Rebel and Confederate are now in space in serking to bolster them up against the animadver- Marietta, Ga., and will open there in a day or two. This sions of the captions or the unfriendly. We seldom stop | does not look like having much confidence in Chattanooga. even to correct misrepresentations or misquotations, and | The loss of Chattanooga would be worse than that of Char-

> "The Bugle Horn of Liberty," is a humorous Monthly, devoted to fun, fact and fancy, and is published by HILL & Swayzs, Griffia, Ga., at 25 cents per number. It is in quarto form and each number contains sixteen well-printed pa-

have made use of no such language, nor of any language | WE publish to day a long letter from Mr. Tyler, Regis bearing englench in terpretation or construction. What we ter of the Treasury. From the position held by the writerdif say we will quote, with its context, in order that it may we may assume that its statements are at least semi-official, he folly understood. In our issue of the 30th May, which and his means of knowledge enable him to make them corthe Control aircus ngly refers to as "quite recently," we rect, so that in that respect, at least, they may be relied of Oliver trouwell, when he subjug ted the British people sail, reterring to the war of political extermination waged upon. This much may be taken for gentral, whether we and note in in the by the Standard and others to be waged agree with all the conclusions and deductions drawn or not The letter will be found highly interesting, and we comalso he class of tub fe and private citizens who have mend it to the attention and perusal of our readers.

ACCIDENT - We learn that a serious accident occu red on We seek the rot as a partizan, and we address cur- Wednesday last, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the party projections of those with whom we some miles north of Warsaw, by which some passengers were wounded and one or more cars smashed up. The accident occurred to the down passenger train, due here at We speak of those with whom we formerly acted, at er | 5 p. m., and was occasioned by the breaking down of a car having referred to them as citizens who have thrown aside loaded with munitions of war. We have not learned any

MAJOR JOHN J. WALKER, Major and Chief Commissary ed party and remembered only their country. We have of Alabama, has issued a very strong and stirring appeal no perty amount as ungratified causing us to turn upon the to the people of that State. Among other things he makes the following suggestions

in regard to mest :may as well say a word or two to the Raleigh Progress, Meat is the only question of doubt and danger. I can

speak advisedly on this surject, and the great apprehenness and seriousness, there is ground for great apprehenness and seriousness, there is ground for great apprehenon a that the Editor of the Progress was a sion. Official reticence on this subject would be suicidal denotes with the Raleigh papers as to be very Government. Is there, then, a remedy for this threatene hean by this time - very cheap indeed, so cheap that they and fatal evil? I say there is; and it only requires the and must be supplied by what may be termed an artificial In the State of Alabama there are not less than one hun-

dred thousand planters and farmers, who could put up and fatten by next tall or winter for army use, at least an aver age of one beef and one hog beyond their supply for domes ic consumption. This would give one hundred thousand beeves and one hundred thousand bogs, which would othed that position. Captain James H. Foote, who erwise not be prepared for market. Again, there are in the for some time connected with the office, has been hands of the wealthier class of farmers and planters in the State, probably not less than one hundred thousand work oxen that could be spared from acricultural labor—all of ern terrivery, over which they now exercise their felouous which should be fattened for beef and held subject to the wants of the Government.
In this way a supply of 300,000 head of cattle and hogs

could literally be created out of an existing stock, which would otherwise be unavailable for use. This is no fanciful and and impracticable suggestion, but

For the Journal.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE :-In looking over some papers the other day I read a piece in the "Standard" about a meeting in Yadkin county;—the meeting was held I suppose by Militia. We cannot expect any better of them, for any able bodied man that will kiep out of the service when he is needed as much as he is now, he is no friend to our cause, to say the least. I saw Capt. Wm. Flemming's name in the list of Unionists. Hanging is too good for him, he is a traitor and nothing else. Any man holding the rank of Captain, who will let his name be put with a lot of Unionists is no more than a spy. This ought to be looked into; these meetings are no me Union meetings, no good will follow. You will be at the head of riots before long, if they (the meetings) are not broken up; and as to the Raleigh "Standard," W. W. Holden ought to be summarily dealt with, and his type soaked in water for three months, so as to wash the disgrace out of them; for nothing that Holden or his cub handle is fit for any loyal Southerner to handle, not even his name.
Suppose that every State had waited to see whether South Carolina give her quota, where would the Confederate States have been now? They would have been subjuzated. As it is, "Consin Sallie" is nothing like it. Let the States give every man, if needed, from a boy able to hold a gun. no matter their age. There are young boys in service, and there are old men; why not be more? Now is the time they are needed. Come one and all, and help us in our struggle, and then enjoy peace and liberty.

Very respectfully, &c. ONE OF COUSIN SAL'S SONS.

LUMBERTON, Aug. 14th, 1.63. the puthe demands for transportation. In order to One by dismounting the white teamsters and sub would go, but the best plan, and one I have often heard sident, recently went South-west and succeeded suggested, is to place in the army all free mulattoes be tween the ages of 18 and 45, able to do military service.— Bring them under the operations of the Conscript law as applied to the free white man, and my word for it, rive it is hoped that the road will be able to greatly if not cutirely relieve the pressure, which, under existing circumgro regiments of Lincoln, many of whom are willing and anxious to fight for the cause of Southern Independence. In this county, alone, a battalion could be mus-tered. "Scuffle Town" would turn out a goodly number accustomed to the use of fire arms, the spade and the axe. They could be made as good so'diers physically and perhaps morally as the most of men, officered as they should be in part by the white man, in order that no clandestine movement be organized among them to our injury. I see no good reason to doubt that the free mulatto could not be made as formidable to the Yankae, as the negro scum of ev. Confederate States Tax Assessor, for Wilmington, to the earth with which they are filling up their armies are t us. Our government shou'd at least try the experiment sts. to the advertisement of Mr. J. S. Hines, in this who will be at the office of E. Murray & Co., on wand Thesday, the 31st inst., and the 1st of Septemthe purp se of receiving the Taxes of those who I have heard them express a desire to fight the Yankees tyet mode their returns. On the expiration of the fought with fire, and I know of no better plan to fight the posteri'y of his Satanic Majesty, the Yankee Nation and Abraham the lat, than to make the free negro do his por

> Another Specimen of the Yankees' Great Love for the Negro.

The annexed extract from a Federal account of their ace as well as those of war. He says that the prospect late raid on Tarboro', N. C., is another illustration of the great love they have for what they term the poor

The order to apply the torch to the Tarboro' bridge so as to prevent the advance of the enemy from the opposite side upon our rear was executed a little too soon. A large number of contrabands had just got over many were still on the bridge, and many were on the other side, all eager to join our column and flee from their masters in Dixie to their worshipers among the Yankees. Some of our own men were also on the other at, had been sunk by the Confederate side, but, with a few exceptions, they contrived to make corgia Coming through so many different chan- their escape. When the burning bridge fell, it is feared the report may be true, although it is fair to say that it carried into the stream below, or consumed in the

the Vanderbiit gave chase to the Georgia, gained upon and Everything thus far proves that the Southern slave came up with her, when she hailed her to surrender, receiving in reply a broadside from the Georgia, which crippled her and caused her to sink, carrying four hundred to five hundred men down with her. The Vanderbilt formerly belonged to Vanderbilt's line of European steamers, but was beight and placed in the U.S. Navy on account of hear great size and speed. She was heavily armed.

Inverty thing thus professed friends, and does not get many favors from his professed friends, and fares poorly when he gets into their hands. The great love the Federal has for him appears to be death by starvation or cruel treatment. All negroes carried off by the Yankees, and who have managed to get back to Dixie, complain of the way in which they were abused when North.

Letter on the Finences, PICHMOND, August 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the Sentinel : It is plain that the week point of our defense is not so our currency We have men e augh in the field, with the the amount issued, there will remain outstanding \$497,000, conscript reinforcements behi d them to carry on an orconscript retriocements behind them to carry on an organized war, with power interfect, for severely years to come. \$200,(00,00 have been invested in bonds and stocks, and \$200,000 or have been invested in bonds and stocks, and the partie of the battle field necessarily fluctuates—some. to this sum must be added \$125,000,000 in interest bearing The strife of the battle field Bece sarily fluctuates -someimes carrying one of the beligerents on the wave of victory, and sometimes the other. In a protracted contest, debt. this must be expected as a thirg of course There may be State for such labor, and the adequate force has not been on duty at the pits as pickets, the attempt was made in a tew persons here and there, whose timid hearts or base peau loan does not quite reach the sum of \$840,000,000. price of dishonorable peace; but the undaunted spirit of other assess of whatever description, now held by the Govor people has shown itself and will continue to show itself, equal to the crisis in all respects. The energy, wis-

> be triemphantly upheld to the end; provided the credit of cormoney system can be effectually su taised. It happens that the enemy, in the very nature of this struggle, have no 'half-way house,' where they may halt rect conce tion of the intrinsic worth of the bonds and and rest on heir road to subjugation. They must actually notes of the Government, we will suppose an extreme case. conquer us, and hold us, by force of arms, as a corquered We will suppose that hostilities continue until the debt people, or they must eventually abandon the conflict, and leave us in repose and in possession of independence. We have already resisted an army of thirteen hundred thousand to settle its great national debt. our Government were to a waning strength can ever inflict those vital wounds from which we have heretofore successfully defended ourselves that, notwithstanding the recent heavy reverses, we are now computatively quite fits per cent stronger, in a purely military point of view, than we were at the commencetopy the were it is true, that two reasons of a later of the were it is true, that two reasons of a later of the were it is true.

duct of the fresident; the consummate ability of our gene-

rals, and the self-sacrifice, valor and fortitude of our sol

diers, give us the conclusive a sursuce that our cause will

ment of the war. It is tine, that two years and a half pass | most probably stand higher. * ho doub s the ability of the ed in a corfict of such unparalled violence could not fail to Government, with peace restore i, commerce revived, and press heavily upon the spirits and resources of our country. our fertile lands in successful cultivation, to meet the in-But the present stern, d fiant and resolute temper, both of the people and the army-the determination of nearly low that every hundred dollars in Confederate notes, enterevery man in the Confederacy, sustained by the prayers of ing into such a consolidated stock of three per center very woman to die with arms in his hands, rather than to | would be worth not less than sixty dollars in specie. In live under the scourge of a degrading and pitiless oppres other words it would require not ten dollars in such n tes, sion, should warn the Washington Government of the hopeleasness of its unprincipled invasion. Already, too, it is quite evident that our monster enemy,

like a whale in his dying flurry, begins to spout blood dai y by millions, armed resistance to the draft in some and other cities, the imminent peril of foreign complica-tions, the dangerous disaffection of large bodies of people n the Northwestern States, who legin to perceive how they have been used and cheated by their Lastern allies, and the consciousness of almost every jutel igent man in the United States that his most precious liberties are breatened with d struction, present facts calculated to convince us that the Abolition Government must be far weaker to day, in this contest, than at its commencement, when supported by a fresh, united and enthusiastic people, then self-assured of speedy success. The fears of the aboition Government have driven them to extraordinary measures of oppression. They have gone so far as to hold the sword, win urmistakable menace, above the necks of a man who is not sub-ervient to their military and political views as an omen or secret traitor. Imitating the system and compelled them to pass under the yoke of his Puritan army, they have divided the United States into military districts, and have appointed a major general to the command of each district, with instruction to arrest, imprison insult and c erce all who may be disposed not to submit to the line of policy they have prescribed. These mej ir generals are in point of fact the provest marshals or the electoral polls. No matter what the pretended objects of their appointmen may be their particular instructions, like those Oliver to his lieu enants were to see that the elections sha'l result favorable to the wishes of their masters .incoin and his supporters are perfectly aware that the bayonet has a much sharper point, in the estimation of the

New Jersey emancipated themselves as d several other powriul States came near slipping from their grasp, fi led the Administration party with intense alarm; and they then de ermined to permit their opponents to enjoy no such happy Burnside, Schenck and Dix, have a ready from the reign of military tyranny over the ballot box; one ed by the question of separation between the East and cannot fail to perceive that such demonstrations are keenly Northwest, almost immediately to arise, while their reveelt and appreciated by those against whom they have been | nues from toreign exports can bear, at best, no comparison in insultingly directed. In admon to this degrading devel- with our . t which a large portion of the Northern people ust be plainly conscious, every male citizen of that ungencies of the dra't, while every man who is forced into the arearmy feels that he becomes an absolute, hopeless clave for three inexorable years.

lives, and to acquire pessession of certain towns, and to make certain odgments within the territory of the Confed
3. The blockade running between Charleston at of thous-nds of Yankee soldlars, and exhaustless sponges which absorb millions on millions of Yankee gold. They power, will remain a fatal expense upon their hands, antil they may be forced by exhaustion to offer peace. It will even soon be apparent to them, I have no doubt, that the whole value of the come erre of the Mississiph, month by month will not nearly equal the cost of maintaining a milimpeded river.

For these reasons and others (I have no space to mention) I think all reflecting men may reasonably conclude that, not withstanding the superiority of the enemy in point of numbers, (not likely, however, to be so marked as it has here ofore been,) and their manifest advantages in other respects, we shall be able to meet them, army against army, for so long a period as they may be willing to carry on this atrocious and speed thrift war. In the state of the finances is seen the most serious difficulty we have to solve. Confederate notes have undergone a surprising depreciation in comparison with gold, which is always, unfortunately, the only standard of value to the popular apprehension. The prices of food and all commodities, in consequence of this, have been disastrously enhanced, and the mintary expenses of the Government proportions ely increased. It seems certain that this depreciation has not been occasioned by any want of corff lence in the final triumph of our cause. or in the stability and integrity of the Government after our liberties have been established. We all know, and have always known, that should our Government be overthrown and our country subjugated, the Confederate money would perish with them. But we all feel just as confident of a prosper us result now, as we did in May and June, 1862 At that time New Orleans, Hitton Head, Fort Yonelson, Newbern and Norfolk had fallen, Manassas and Yorktown had been evacuated, Vicksburg and Port Hudson could have been seized by a half dozen gunboats, and Richmond was apparently in the very grasp of the enem;; and yet at that time, one dollar and therry three cents in our Trea ury notes bought one in gold. Now, by some strange denation as to their true value those who hold these notes apparently rate them at ten or twelve for one in gold. hese no es were so meanly appreciated only in certain conemptible transactions for a few thousand dollars in gold or exceptional purposes, it would not so much matter; but the people have generally come to compute the value of the notes at the same rate, until this depiorable depreciation, as silly as it is injurious, now enters into every sort of business and every kind of contract.

Nevertheless these notes answer all the purposes of circulation in our ordinary dealings, and are usually accepted in payment of debts. All salaried officers and employes of the Government, both c vil and military, receive them for real intrinsic value by so low a standard, as that of ten or their services as though they were equivalent to gold and twelve or twelve for one. It follows, beyond question, that silver upon their face. The army and navy are paid in the point of depreciation exhibits no evidence of the in rinthem on like terms, and the Government receives them, sic value of our tressury notes, but is the result of temporadollar for do lar, in payment for taxes. Here, too, we have ry causes of speculation, rash, injurious, and demoralizing, the singular spectacle of one portion of our people (and a laving no foundation in reason, or in ordinary prudence. considerable and important portion of them) receiving our currency in payment of arduous services, as if it were so should set themselves at work, steadily and deliberately much coin; while another portion insists on treating the

In the light of experience we can all now clearly comprehend that could the magnitude and duration of the war have been foreseen when hostilities commenced, the currency might have been placed on an impregnable founda- an interest on their loans as will make every dollar worth was only necessary to have done two things to accomplish this result.

First. To have worded the law granting authority to omit

reasury notes so as to have limited the successive issues

for the purposes of currency or circulation to certain defi-

nite perfeds respectively-say a year from the date of issue and to have funded them as interest bearing treasury notes or bonds, at 8, 7 and 6 per cent, as the case might be, after the expiration of such periods.

Becond. To have purchased with the notes, liable to the but will now propose the remedy for this evil as it suggests Second. To have purchased with the notes, hable to the conditions already described, \$300,0(0,00) of cotton at eight cents per pound, at which price it would then have been freely sold by the planters. While the funding process as suggested, would constantly have cleared the way or a new issue of paper, and prevented a redundant accumulation of currency, it is easy to understand that \$3(0. 000.000 of cotton now in the hands of the Government, would be fully worth at present prices, six or seven hundred mil lions in gold, and the securities and promises of pay of the Government, backed by the credit imparted to them by such an enormous deposit of the precious metals, or their equivalent, would be unimpeached and unimpeachable. Bu.

no man in Europe or America could reasonably believe that the people of the United States would sacrifice their reason, humanity, religion, laws, Constitution and liberty, to an in-sane passion for blood and conquest, and would have summoved those fearful energies, and made those untiring efforts to reach their wicked ends, that have gradually swolen this conflict to its present portentous proportions. This opportunity to secure the currency was lost, because no did, or could prophetically appreciate the necessities

But although we did not avail ourselves of the means so obviously in our possession, and failed to reap the trans-cendent advantages that would have resulted from their use, and although, under the circumstances, a very sensible dress; and costly beverages and delicate viands of foreign difference between Confederate notes and gold should on

a half, and no one pretends to question the ability and willingness of the Government fully to meet its obligation of debt in the very terms of its contracts, could we speedily speculate? extert and make a fortune, to be possessed as

The whole amount of Treasury notes issued since the floverument went into operation, is exactly \$624,000,000 — Of these there have been funded in bonds and stocks, \$126, 0:0 000, and about a million of notes have been cancelled in connection with the post office and office of the war lex much in the condition of our armies as in the condition of If we substract the amount thus funded and cancelled from 0:0 for purposes of circulation and domestic exchange

Treasury notes, making a sum of \$325,000 000 of funder The whole public deb', therefore, including the Eurosouls, may be willing to accept Yankee vassalage as the and against this amount must be charged all the cetton and

The entire interest of the public debt does not exceed dom and unfattering devotion, which have marked the cor- \$23,000,000 - paid at the high rate of 8, 7 30, and 7 per cent Does anything in this statement present the Government in such a condition of financial weakness that gold should command a premium of one thousand per cent, or more, over its obligation. It is admitted that the Confederate States are able to pay this debt to the entire satisfaction of i s creditors. But with the view of obtaining some cor ien, and we need not now fear that the weaker assults of seek the same solution, and to offer to its creditors a concent into gold. At this rate of interest (less now because I do not hink I exaggerate when expressing the opinion of the income tax) the English consols fluctuate between terest upon this debt? But if this were done it would folbut one dollar and forty cents to purchase a dollar in gold

In truth, there is nothing short of impending subjugation and the destruction of the Government, of absolute bank-The prevalence of faction, the enormous debt increasing ruptcy in an entire abnegation of the productions and resources of the country, or the prospect of general repudiplaces, and a corrupt or purchased exemption in a large ation by the very people most interested in maintaining the najority of cares, the riotous assemblages in New York solvency of the Government, which could justify auch a

As affairs now stand, both as regards the amount of debt

and our military prospects, it is little less than downright lunsey to treat them with such dishonor. Our Yaukee enemies are wi er than we are. Their debt at this hour is not a dol'ar less than eignteen hand, e i millions-most pro hably several hundred millions more. The whole credit of jubilant over the partial destruction of Fort Sumter. this debt depends on the flimsy pretences of an expecta fion of conquering the Confederate States Take from them this expection-rend r it certain that such an idea is hope that general bank uptcy and utter repudiation are insvita-Parhags no one thing not yet transpired can be more certain than that five-twen'y bonds and greentack notes part of their own citizens. They regard and treat every will no be worth the paper on which they are printed, man who is not sub-civient to their military and political should the United States fail in this war. Nevertheless. they have succeeded in a great mea. u e in main airing the credit of the Government currency. They have done this, too, living in the mids of delusions, and trading in misre-presentation, with the constant danger of collapse for eighten months past. They have invoked the legislative uthority, in the shape of the most stringent measures

have we ched and guarded all the weak points of their gi gantic swade with the most jealous care. They have all agreed to do nothing to depreciate their money, but everyong to prevent its degradation.

We, on the contrary, fighting for Life, Honor and Liberty, have done nothing to prevent, but everything that mor-tal ingenuity and the vitest profligacy of speculation could suggest, to rais ours. Our Government securities should stand bet er to day, in any market, than those of the Uniorthern masses, when seen glittering be ind either a real or pretended civil power.

The elections of last spring, by which New York and as ours. If they conquer us, it is true our public securities and currency will be lost with our nationality; but if they fail to do this, theirs will be as worthless as so much dust After the war, should it end prosperously for us, our debt will rest on a permanent system of barmonious States and the immease revenues of export and import arising from chance again. Burnside, schenck and Dix, have a ready the immense revenues of export and import arising from demonstrated to the conservatives what they are to expect our vast and fertile a landing regions. Theirs will be affect

There is nothing, then, in the military situation, or in the character of our public debt, so far as the solvency of happy hand the whites and the negroes occupying arecome-the Government is concerned, to enable us to account sat-ly the same relations of military equality. has been enrol-infact with for the unfavorable condition of our currency. d for the war as a common soldier subject to the contin- We mu thook for other causes, and it seems to me these

Berides these considerations, the prople of the United lation.

1. The contraband trade carried on so extensively be-

3. The blockade running between Charleston and Wil-

making exchange in New York and ellewhere in the Fede-

A reducedancy of money, whether of poper or the pre cious metals, it matters not which will a ways cheapen it Since the dis overy of the California and Australian gold mines, gold, as a medium of circulation and exchange, has a hundred deliars in gold to day are worth not so much as sixty do'las in gold were worth twenty years ago. tary control of the doubtful waters of that long and easily stead of paper, the Confederate Government had issued ave hundred millions in specie, and, because of some pe mliar circumstances, this some, in coin, could have found no egress through our borders, property would have apprec ated and gold would have cheapened several hundred per cent. What the precise rate of depreciation, follow ing a greater or less quantity in excess of a healthy circuation may be, I do not now, and have no means of ascer taining. I should suppose, however, that double the amount actually required by the entire business of the coun try, would appreciate property and cheapen the circulaon one hundred per cent ; and that three times the amoun needed would appreciate property and cheapen the circuthe Government as unquestioned fact, an emi-sion of paper would be subject to precisely the same rule. It is sup-posed by these who are best informed, that gold and State bank notes, and private credits, making no longer any part of the circulation proper, one hundred and fitty millions in treasury to'es can be readily and negfully employed as medium of circulation. But the necessities of the Government having demanded the issue of several hundred millions more, and the funding process having failed to absorb the excess, there are now in the hands of the peo-ple, three times the quantity that can be healthfully used. From this cause there has arisen an appreciation of property, and depreciation of the currency, to the extent of three or four hundred per cent. I have said apparent appreciation of property, because with a real depreciation of our paper currency, in its relation with gold, and advance in the prices of property in this paper medium is only apparent. But the depreciation of our pa-per in its relation with grid is real, since one dollar in gold purchases three or four or more in paper. But while gold s the representative of property, and gold in its cheapened state must be always accepted as indicating its true valsentative of gold and the rate of depreciation by no means notes, which will now purchase only ten dollars in gold, be put into a bond which will pay an interest of eight per cent. in gold in twelve months hence, these hundred dollars in tressury notes will at that time be worth more than

treasury notes in circulation as having but one-tenth or twelth part of the value of a specie medium. who pay five or ten prices when by investing in Government bonds, or by loaning money to the Government on call, they may in a comparatively short time, realize such so much gold, (or even half so much) are actually throwing their money into the streets. But, however this may be, it appears to be very certain that the redundancy of our comparatively small par' of the ten or twelve hundred per cent. cepreciation at which it now circulates, taking gold as the standard of value. The rest may be justly attribu ted to the other causes I have enumerated. I shall not at

to my mind. lst. Congress should proceed to fund, in the terms of law drafted for that object, all the twenty, fifty and hundred dollar notes of all the issues up to the lat of July at 8, 7 and 6 per cent, interest respectively, as interest bearing the camps. Rations will be drawn from the subsis-Treasury notes, or bonds; thus at once, without injury to any one, relieving the plethora now existing in the currency.
2d. Any dealing in Yankee currency within the Confed-

erate States should be prohibited and punished by the severest penalties. 3d. Any exportation of cotton, except on Government account, should be strictly prohibited, and no importations on private account should be allowed, except by

special license under the hand of the President of the Con federate States, countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury. 4th. All dealings in State bank notes, gold, or State bonds, with the intent of estab ishing any exchange at any point within the United States should be prohibited, and

the prohibition should be entorced by the severest penal-

In such a contest as this the whole spirit of our legisla manufacture, should be despised in this stern day when the difference between to nice and gold should co-casion no disappointment or surprise, the extent of the ex-isting disparity is irrational and even absurd.

We have already been engaged in war for two years and a half, and no one pretends to question the ability and will-best aid those in authority, and those who are so heroically

> idge of disgrace in the future Let us bring back the currency by such legislation as benefits the temergency to a sound condition. Let every quarter master, commissary, or other officer of the army, leut. Myers, Lieut. Woodard was requested to act as Selaint of Lieut. Myers, Lieut. Myers, the Chairman was who shall engage in any speculations whatever, directly or indirectly, be instantly cashiered or shot, and let the communities of every State and neighborhood direct their semulations to be submitted to the meeting. The Chairman appoints frown, and even raise their angry hands, if need be,

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against every man who does not make it his chief business according to the best abilities, to prosecute this war of in

endence.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

ROBERT TYLER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186', by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM LICHMOND-REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE YANKEES UP THE PENINSULA.

BICHMOND, Aug. 28th, 1863. Information was received at Gen. Elzy's Headquarters ast night of an advance of the Yankees up the Peniusula. feel ngs, in regard to certain civilians of our St. Citizens and scouts give conflicting reports of the force of the enemy, but the most reliable statements indicate that there are about eight regiments of infantry and two of cavairy, with artillery. Our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, lished in Raleigh.) are at variance with our fe over the Chickshominy, were driven in at or about dusk, our estimation, merit our supreme disgust and by the Yankee skinmirhers, but a further advance of the enemy was prevented by the renoval of the floating bridge.

It is reported that a sharp fight took place at the bridge fare our hearts most earnestly yearn, and suffer between the guard, one hundred strong, and the Yankees but no official confirmation has yet been received.

Gen. Elzy received a dispatch this morning that the Yan-storms of battle, than to crouching at the feet kees had fallen back to the Cross Roads, five miles below Bottom Bridge.

No excitement is manifested here, the citizens and soldiers have responded promptly to the summons to meet at | tion in any form; and not allow a few their respective rendezvous, and, apart from the military to skulk from duty at this the time of danger movements, there is nothing to indicate the proximity of

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28th, 1863.

The flig of truce boat arrived this morning at City Point, with six hundred paroled prisoners, mostly sick. New York papers, of the 25th iast., were received at 9 P. M .- of the State, to bend their energies to They contain nothing important The Yantee papers are port and increase the Conf devate armies, sait

On the 21st, during a violent gale, the U. S. Brig Bainbridge foundered while on a voyage from New York to fluence. ess - and every thoughtful man in the whole North knows | Port Royal. All on board were lost, except a negror amed Smith, who was picked up in a small boat. The City of Madison, an am numition steamer, was blown up at Vicksturg through the carlessness of a negro. One

hundred and fity-s x lives were lost. The Wayer of New York has vetoed the exemption ordi-

! he British steamer Hebe was captured off New In'et, N. C., on the 18th inst. [What a lie.] lord I your and su te are travelling through the Canadas. against speculati no in gold (a fruitful source of evil) and The excitement in the New York stock market con-

> The reports from the Peninsu'a last night were greatly exaggerated. It is now believed that the force of the enemy did not exceed six to eight bundred.

Lieutenant Wood has captured off the Rappahannock two schoopers, one loaded with coal and the other with anchors

FIGHT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—THE ENEMY REPULSED AND RETREATING. RICHMOND, Aug. 28th. 1863. The following dispatch was received at the War Depart

ment this morning : WHITE FULPRUS FPRIOGS, Va., Aug. 27th, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper: We met the enemy yesterday morning about one mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 a. m., until 7 o'cleck, p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed, and at cessarily oppress the citizen and sold night each side occupied the same position they had in the in order to be uniform, must be bild on the 1. The large volume of the currency, in quantity, morning the enemy made two other attacks, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions of the currency in quantity is a superior of the currency in quantity.

tion and retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by our two thousand million of money and five hundred thousand tween the Confed rats tates and the United States, through | cavalry and artillery troops. The engaged portion were the | no person pays anything if he makes first brigade of this army, Col. Geo. H. Patton, commandmake certain 'odgments within the territory of the Confederate States, they hevertheess do not enjoy a day of ease or a dollar of profit in their enemsy dominion over these costly a quiesticus. New Orleans, Na-bville, Hittou Head, Newbern, No:tolk, Pensacola, and Vicksburg, are discovered, after all, to be but grave yards for thousands and tens of the profit in the profit of their enemsy dominion over these currency within the Confederate States; of dealing and Newbern, No:tolk, Pensacola, and Vicksburg, are discovered, after all, to be but grave yards for thousands and tens of the profit of their enemsy were about three thousand strong, with mington, and the port of Nassau.

3. The blockade running between Charleston and Willing in Yankee six pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's debt and the further issue of Confederate States is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about one hundred and the increase of artillery.

3. The blockade running between Charleston and Willing in Yankee six pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's debt and the further issue of Confederate States is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is about two hundred will in the further issue of Confederate States is pieces of artillery, under Brig. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is about two hundred will in the further issue of Confederate States is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's debt and the further issue of Confederate States is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with mington, and the increase of artillery, under Brig. Con. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy were about three deals, and the increase of artillery, under Brig. Con. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy were about th ing. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with weeds. The provision tax with story fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery. (Signed)

SAM'L JONES, Major General.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 28th, 1863. A letter from Secretary remminger to Sepator Hunter gives a very encouraging view of the state of our finances. fifteen per cent. He says that the funding has been eminently successful, and the amount cu'standing of treasury no'es is still within the limits of the depreciation which he reported to Congress last session. The aggregate amount withdrawn from currency is three hundred and eighteen millions. The flag of truce boat was signaled at City Point last night, but nothing has been received yet.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, August 28th, 1863. The firing to-day has been quite slow. Our fire against the enemy to day has been very effective. The enemy is strengthening his position at our rifle pils, three hundred yards in front of Fort Wagner. Everything is perfectly occurred in North Carolina about a year ago. quiet, except an occasional boom of a guu.

THE ADVANCE FROM NEWBERN.

RALEIGH, August 28th, 1863. The State Journal's Kinston letter of the 28th inst., says | Destructives. Gov. Vance was in the arm that our scouts report the Yankees relaying the track of time he was elected, and although late support the Atlantic Railroad, between Tuscarora and Core Creek, secession movement, was known to be a patriot fourteen miles this side of Newbern, protected by three and has since vindicated his reputation in this small Regiments under Col. Classon, of New York. On as Governor of North Carolina. The cour Wednesday two companies of Cavalry and a section of Ar- Legislature, while not positively unpatrious tillers advanced from Newbern to Nethercutt's farm and seemed partisan, and at times, factious

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 29th, 1863. Europeans advices to the 13 h inst. have been received at New York. Queen Victoria had emparked for Ger-

There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority, to treat for | Times gave currency that additional troops were to be sent has even gone so far as to concert meetings of to British North America.

Le Temps says that the Emperor of Austria authorizes | counties, to go through the farce of approving it Archduke Maximillian to accept the crown of Mexico, provided the new empire be placed by treaty under the protection of the great powers. Notes from the three powers accession of the gallant old North State, to the sion ranks; but ere this, they have heard a vo were expected to be handed to prince Gorichakoff about the

LaFrance says that should Russia refuse to do justice to fron Yackee tyranny; the telegraph the claims of the powers, peaceful negotiations may be considered at an and The Russians are concentrating vindicated their filelity to the Confederate car troops at Jumri. The Porte had demanded an explanation from the Russian government.

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS, Aug. 28th, 1863. No further news about the Yankees towards Raymond -The report is supposed to have originated from a strong Yankee wagon train East of Big Black engaged in hauling cotton to Vicksburg.

JACKSON, August 28th, 1863. Gen. Grant has issued the following orders for the government of negroes, bearing date of August 10th: 1st. Camps will be established for such free negroes as are out some bran in rain water, and use the liquor cold of employment. 2d. Officers of the army will superintend tence department. 3d. All negroes will be employed in every practicable way to avoid becoming bur-den to the government. Planters and others may hire them, giving assurance to the government that they will the 46th Regt. N. C. T., was mortally we not be run out of the lines. 4th. The Provost Marshal is o see that they are employed by some white person, or sent to the camps. 5th. Citizens may make contracts and has since died. Lt. M. was from Chapet H with negroes for labor, by the month or year, finding, clothing and supplying the infirm, and giving not less than one-twentieth of the commercial part of their crops in payment for such servi 6th. The negrous to be employed under authority of the provost marshal and local commander of the post. Security is required that the negroes will not be taken out of the lines. 7th. Nothing in this order shall embarrass the employment of negroes by the government.

CAMP HAMILTON'S CROSSINGS,]

Aug. 19th, 1863. The officers and members of Capts. Beilly's and Latham's Batteries, N. C. Troops, determined to hold a meeting on the 19th of August, in regard to the action of the Baleigh Standard. At the time appointed, there was quite a large assemblage present, as the strength of the two batteries is

between three and four hundred men.
On motion of Capt. James Reilly. Capt. A. C. Latham was called on to act as Chairman.

FROM CAPT. REILLY'S BATTERY Capt. James Reil'y, New Hanover County; Lieuts A. Ramsay, Rowan county, James A. Gorman, county, Altred M. Peeler, Rowan county, Henry er, Halitax county, James H. Griffin, Edgecombe Joseph W Pittman. Edgecombe county, J. K. J.

Sampson county. FROM CAPT. LATHAM'S BATTERY. Lieu's. John M. Perry, Carteset county. Geo. A. La Beaufort county, W. K. Styron, Carteset county, Bryan, Craven county, George Maulpass, Leno R. B Sadler, Hyde county, John Callins, Johns B. Port, Wake county. After the Committee retired, the action of the was discussed at length, in a manner very

tary to its conductor. In about an hour the

turned, and reported through their Chairman, that they had performed the tack assigned upon the resolutions were called for and ieut. Ramsay as follows : WHERBAS, It is with the greatest regret from home, and everything we hold near and ourselves under the necessity of giving utteran course and action should fill the heart of ever zen with the greatest contempt, and indignati Resolved 1st, That the present course of the

Resolved, 2nd That though we have been some greatest privations and tole; yet, we connect as entertain the idea of reconstruction in any torm fer to spend the remainder of our d

and its satellite and protege, the Progress, (pages

oppressors. Resolved, 3d. That we earnestly entreat every the old North State to spurn from their present traiters every one who entertains the idea of scripts to disturb the affairs of State, as the try. But we ask the efficers of the State to ce s of the Confederate States in placing ev in the field where he may do his duty. NORTHERN NEWS-LOSS OF A UNITED STATES solved, and I had we callestly desire processing to any, except a final separation Resolved, 4th. That we carnestly desire " VESSEL AND ALL ON BOARD—CAPTURE OF TWO
8CHO ONERS OFF THE EAPPAHANNOCK.

SCHOONERS OFF THE BAPPAHANNOCK. in whose zeal, integrity, and ability we have confidence, and whose able management of State meet our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, 6th. That we earnestly entreat favor of the great Governor of nations we may merit from our treacherous enemies a spec-

peace, which shall free us terever ir in their; After the resolutions were read, the Chalana that they were open for discussion. one had anything to say untavorable to th They were adopted by acclamation, and it man, and his triends, had been present and and cheerful endorsement of the resolutions worn, yet stern and determined spirits, the forgotten the terror of the Yankees, and he forever to be their opposers at home, On motion of Lieut Myers the proceedings ing were requested to be published in the fa ers: Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journa Vatchman, Fayetteville Observer and Richm with the request that all other papers in the Carolina, favorable to the can e, will please

On motion the meeting adjourned A. C. LATHING J. F. WOODARD, Sec'y.

The Tax in Mind.

The Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, has written a concise elucidation of the tax law of t Congress. Mr. Pugh is one of the ablest me Confederate House of Representatives, and to will be read with peculier interest throughout try at this time:

Mr. Editor :- You will please publish the to ositions on taxation and subsistence: 1. No direct tax on land and slaves can be gress without an apportionment. Represen a rect tax can be laid constitutionally without census can be taken during the war. Hence, vor a tax on property, and not on pro-

and profits, are for violating the Constitution 2. A tax on property instead of pro-3. The provision tax, or in kind can on tax on property must be the same on even in money, whether the land makes provise

the army abundantly. A tax on property wi kind, and the money tax on incomes and proa money tax on property.

4 Whether you lay a tax on property or a

ir mus be the same on every body, because it ty or crops of any one, whether citizen or solvempted, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is tutional. 5. The provision tax of one-tenth is all the pla while incomes from speculation, &c., are to 6. Potatoes, peas, and ground peas, left in t tock, are not counted, because the tax law r account only of such portions of the crop usua

as " have been sold or consumed prior to make mate." This was intended to guard against evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potate &c , usually lett in the field as these have not bee consumed prior to estimate, which will be made as the crop is gathered. The Government will I &c., at once, to supply the army and stop the in Confederate money.
Your obedient servant,

J. L. 1

A Warning The first movement for the reorganization election of Governor and members of the Leg The Raleigh Standard claimed the result as triumph of the old Unionists, or, as he called t servatives, over the original Sccessionists or action towards the Government. The while appealing constantly to the elements cord in the State, has received the patronne Governor and Legislature, and, sceming the with it their sanction, has gone on step by traitorous course, until latter'y it has propo North Carolina send Commissioners to Linco. of a few ignorant or disaffected followers in sou Reports of this state of things reaching the N Yankees were congratulating themselves on the

pressed their coefidence in Gov. Vance, and det the Standard and its supporters. This lesson should not be lost on other State prejudice against secessionists gotten up by demo simply means office at the expense of the country longing for a Union which has been severed for The only way to get peace is to whip the Yand the bolder and more united we are for sees

sooner we will succeed .- Montgomery Adver-

the soldiers in the army of North Caro

ting in defence of the liberties of

To Wash Colors .- For washing fine and colors, the Scientific American advises ladies ing can equal it for ease upon color and for co

DEATH OF LIEUT. RICHARDSON MALLETT. -We to learn that Lieut. Richardson Mallett, Adj Virginia a few days since by a descrter named brother of Col. Peter Mallett. Harrell is it We heard no further partie Castle Thander. Raleigh Pr

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last at the residence of the mother, by the Rev. Norman A. H. Goddin, Mr. Hell McLIN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY CAROLINES I

DIED.

In this town, on the 25d instant, Mr. THOMAS W. G. MAN, a native of Baltimore, aged 44 years. In this town, on the night of the 27th instant, Mrs. CA. LINE A. BROWN, wife of R. F. Brown of this pla In this town, on the 28th inst., after a long sickness, commencing with dysentery and ending warmption, EDWARD E, son of George and Sara Hooper, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days. In Columbus County, on the 25th inst., MARY ELECTION infant daughter of Frederick J. and Elizabeth A. Simpson

aged six years and twenty eight days.